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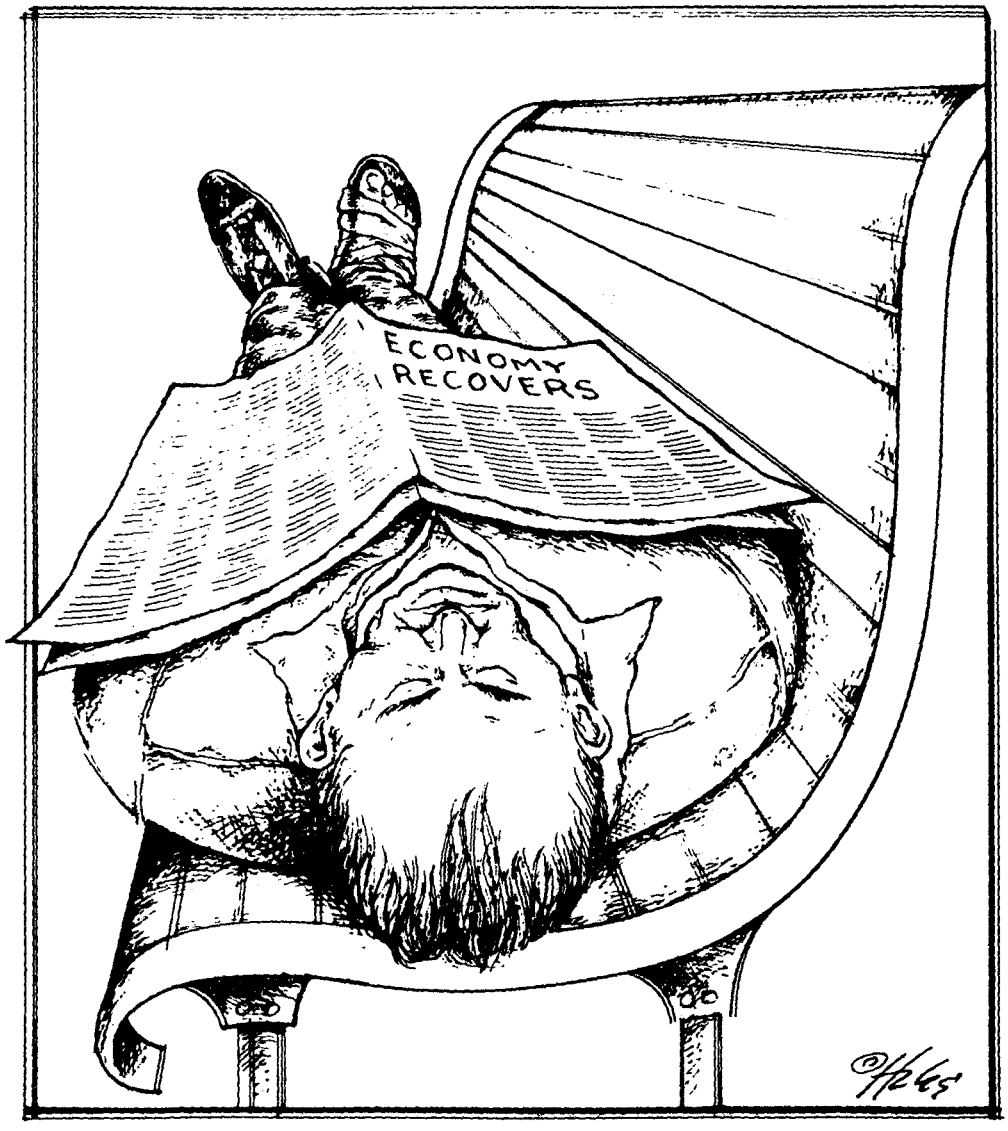

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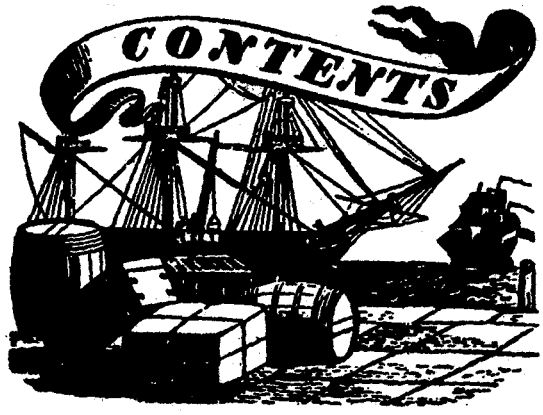

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The Office of Management and Budget has directed the Census Bureau to recompute incomes of the poor by including non-cash benefits they receive. The result of this would be to drastically reduce the statistical number of poor in the country. If the new definitions is used to determine program eligibility, says Kate Waracks of the Interchange Resource Center, many poor people will end up losing their benefits. She pointed out, however, in a talk to the Washington chapter of the Gray Panthers, that in-kind income for the affluent, such as health insurance, life insurance and tax deductions of mortgage interest would not be counted

◆◆

New York City has had so much success with its experiment with neighborhood foot patrols that it is expanding the program from 105 officers in 42 precincts to 1380 officers in all 75 precincts by next June. The police commissioner, Benjamin Ward, said the program was designed to put emphasis on community crime control and less on centralized operations. Initially, the project confused people not used to seeing police on a beat. Said Ward: "We received over 15 calls from citizens saying that people were stopping by stores or homes impersonating police officers. This shows we've come far from the days when we knew the cop on our beat."

◆◆

A study at George W. Wingate High School in Brooklyn has found that 9th grade students with low reading scores improve their results if time limits on tests are removed. Says the school principal, Robert L. Schain, "The study demonstrates that inner-city youngsters, and by implication, other minorities in the country, can read significantly better than the standard reading test scores show."

◆◆

The MacArthur Foundation says it will give $25 million for research and education dealing with "the threat of nuclear annihilation." Although most of the money will go to mainline thinktanks and universities, some $6 million will be available for grants to scholars dealing with "superpower behavior and nuclear danger." Says board member Jerome Wiesner: "In a world capable of almost instant self-destruction, we must rethink our options and discover new strategies that will insure a safer and more secure world."

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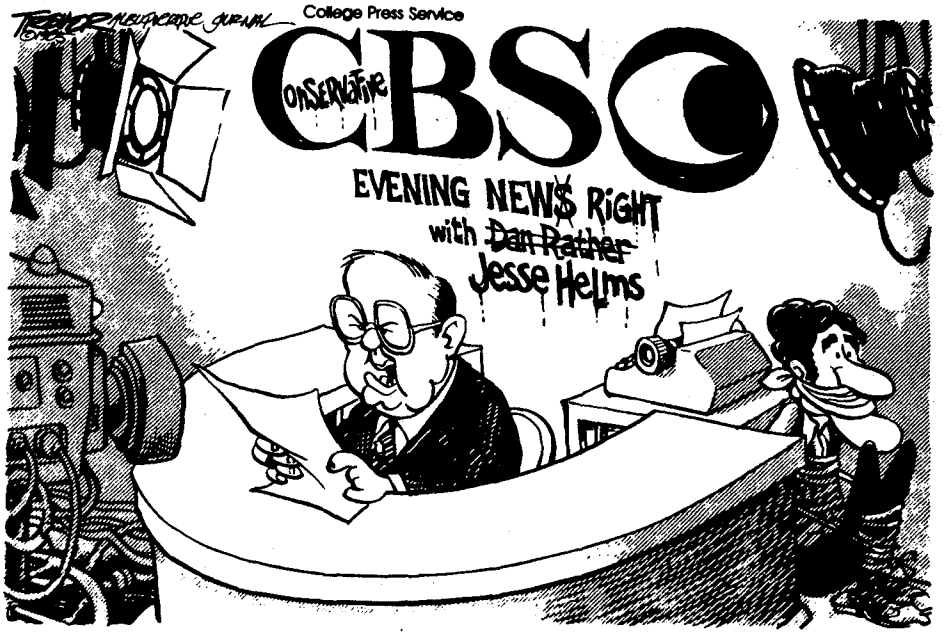

"...FINALLY, SALVADORAN LIFE SQUADS REPORT SUCCESS IN THEIR POPULATION-CONTROL PROGRAM....AND THAT'S THE WAY I SAY IT IS, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1986..."

As we went to press, the ACLU was still involved in its internal dispute over the way the search for a new director of its Washington office was taking place. There had been complaints that inadequate opportunity had been given to minority applicants. The board has reaffirmed the process, but all black members of the board voted against it. Some of them have maintained that the search was distorted because the job was combined with that of the directorship of another ACLU operation, the Center for National Security Studies. Morton Halperin, director of the CNSS, has been named acting director of the merged offices, which some feels makes him the annointed permanent choice.

◆

Most other papers call them the homeless, but the Moonie-run Washington Times included this headline: "Record cold cuts power, slows traffic, kills vagrant."

◆

In a letter to People and Taxes, Brad Sherman of Culver, Calif., points out that our tax system encourages investment in machines but discourages investment in people. He notes that the unemployment tax and the social security tax produces "a 17 percent excise tax on the employment relationship."

◆

The Public Interest Computer Association is a group that is trying to help the non-profit community make effective use of computer technology. They work with both national and local groups in Washington and elsewhere. The group points out: "The computer revolution is not automatic. Thousands of organizations and their staff members that could make use of computer technology to further their goals have held off, confused by the whole subject and unwilling or unable to devote the resources necessary to sort it all out. Thousands more have taken the first steps towards computerization — often at considerable expense — but haven't gotten maximum use and return from their investment. ... Organizations can join PICA based on a sliding scale from $75 to $200 which includes some free consultation, access to public domain software and a journal for

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microcomputer users in the non-profit community. Write PICA at 1309 L St NW DC 20005.

◆

The Coalition on Women and the Budget is working on a new report on how federal budget decisions affect women and women's concerns. the National Institute for Women of Color is urging women of color groups to participate in this effort. Write NIWC, 1712 N St NW, DC 200036. ... NWIC is also looking for a couple of student interns. Women and men of all backgrounds are encouraged to apply

◆

The Education Department is proposing a rule that would prohibit school districts from spending certain federal funds on any curriculum the districts consider "secular humanism." The ruling is the result of congressional legislation. Some activists are concerned but Senator Moynihan said the wording was put to gain the crucial vote of Sen. Orin Hatch. Says Moynihan: Neither I nor (anyone who took part in the legislative meeting that led to the inclusion) know of any school district that teaches secular humanism. I'm not sure anyone knows what secular humanism is."

◆

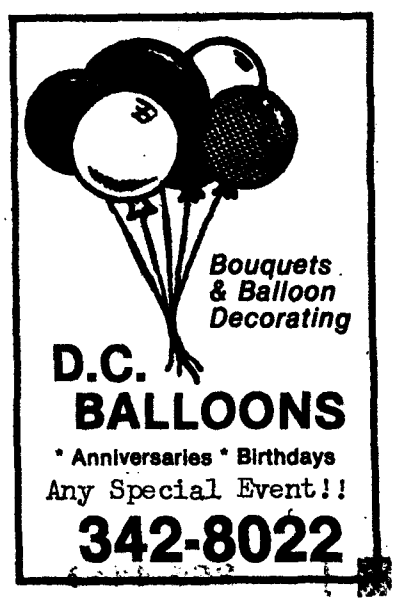
Susan Shapiro is the student in Massachusetts who refused to rise for the National Anthem and the pledge of allegiance. Nat Hentoff, writing in the Jan. 15 Village Voice, reports that the Jewish leadership not only has not come to Shapiro's defense; some have publicly criticized her — like Philip Perlmutter, executive director of the Jewish Community Council of Boston, who wrote in the Jewish Advocate: "Instead of criticizing Jews, I compliment them for not rising as a community to defend the behavior of one student who did not base her action on any principle or the Ten Commandments." Harvard law professor Alan Dershowitz has been a lonely Jewish voice in support of Shapiro. Said one rabbi: "We fight for our rights, but we don't run headlong into a situation, that will irritate that latent anti-Semitism." The Minneapolis-St. Paul American Jewish World said: "We dare to state that Susan Shapiro is a spoiled brat, that she proved nothing and presented herself as a vain disrespectful youngster who sought attention with a vain deed." Shapiro, on the other hand, is not intimidated: "it was my right and no one's going to take my right away from me."

◆

Mayor Goode of Philadelphia has called for a new look at victimless crimes and says he's seriously considering decriminalizing them. Part of the impetus is that over an eleven year period, the only people to go to jail in cases involving such things as number writing and private prostitution have been police officers bribed to look the other way. Says Goode: "I'm looking at basically disbanding all the units within the police department that enforce these things and putting them back into either the fight against drugs or street crime."

◆

The flat tax probably isn't going anywhere this session of Congress, but here is something to keep in mind: the tax is being sold as being more equitable but what makes it so is not the semi-flat rates but the closing of



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loopholes. This could be done with a progressive tax as well, although everyone seems to be ignoring the point.

◆

A federal court has handed down a decision in Indiana that potentially could increase the congressional representation of Republicans, and possibly that of minorities as well. In a split decision, the judges rules that Indiana would have to redraw its legislative districts because the 1984 election results did not reflect the proportion of Democratic voting strength in the state. Democratic state legislative candidates gained more than 49% of the vote in Indiana but won only 43% of the seats. If the decision is upheld by the Supreme Court it could mean redistricting nationwide since the GOP won nearly half of the popular vote in congressional races but won less than 42% of the seats. Such a decision could also affect minorities that are far underrepresented in Congress, although, as a dissenting judge pointed out, little could be done to compensate for black urban concentration.

◆

The Columbus Free Press notes the irony that we now have a supposed liberal Democrat, Les Aspin, who supports the MX missile in charge of the House Armed Services Committee while in the Senate, his opposite number is a conservative Republican, Barry Goldwater who opposes the MX.

◆

Rep. Byron Dorgan (D-ND) points out that while the price of bread has doubled in the past decade, the price of wheat has stayed the same. Beneficiaries are the middlemen.

◆

In what appears to be a first in this country, the Philadelphia Human Relations Commission has ordered Temple University to stop allowing Army recruiters on campus because of the military's bar against homosexuals. Said one member of the commission, Temple was "aiding and abetting an employer that they know would not hire a person because of their sexual preference." University of Pennsylvania students have filed a similar complaint.

Said an Army representative: "We're sort of in a wait-and-see mode."

◆

A decision by a California court upholding Berkeley's rent control law is being appealed to the Supreme Court. At issue is whether the city was guilty of price fixing in establishing rent control.

◆

A group of leaders of the American sanctuary movement have been indicted and, simultaneously, 60 Salvadorans were detained for deportation. The indictments were the result of infiltration of the sanctuary movement by informers and federal agents. More than 100,000 Americans have joined the movement and some 180 churches are providing sanctuary for aliens, many of them Salvadorans. Some 50,000 Salvadoran civilians have been killed in

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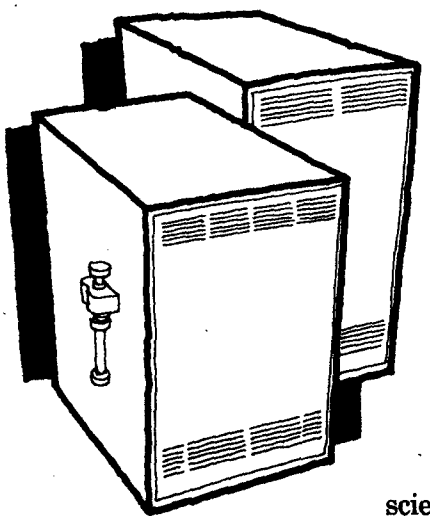

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their country since 1980, but US judges have been slow to admit refugees. Only about 3% of the Salvadoran applicants get into this country legally, compared with 12% of Nicaraguans and 33% of Poles.

Acid rain is now being implicated in Alzheimer's disease, also called premature senility. Not only that, but it's a prime suspect in Parkinson's disease and Lou Gehrig's disease, too. Scientists say that the culprit may be aluminum, which dissolves easily in acid rain. It's been detected in brain lesions in victims of all these maladies.

According to the World Future Society, more people will be born in the single year 2050 than in the entire 15-hundred years between the birth of Christ and Columbus's discovery of the New World. The Third World will be hardest hit: Kenya's population is expected to quadruple within 25 years. Here in this country, we are looking at a population explosion among the elderly. By the end of this century, an estimated 100,000 Americans will be over the age of 1-hundred. The real growth, however, is expected to be in the robot population. They're multiplying at a rate of 30% a year, compared to just two-percent for their flesh-and-blood fellow citizens.

The number of insect species that have developed resistance to insecticides has increased at a rapid rate over the past few decades, and now number over 400, according to a study released by the Washington-based World Resources Institute in November. "The costs of resistance have only recently begun to be added up." The study notes that resistance problems were less evident during the 1960s and 1970s, when many new pesticides were coming on the market. "But discovery of new pesticides has become more difficult and much more costly: As one industry researcher put it, 'the easy chemistry has been used up' in the battle against pests." Through the turn of the century, "the cost and difficulty of discovering new chemicals will require placing a greater emphasis on properly managing the use of existing products rather than counting on a continuous flow of replacement compounds."

Copies of the 80-page report, *Getting Tough: Public Policy and the Management of Pesticide Resistance*, are available for $3.50 each from the World Resources Institute, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. *-Alternative Agriculture News*

A bi-partisan group of congressmembers has announced support for a major anti-discrimination bill to protect the rights of women, the elderly, the handicapped and people of color. The campaign centers on the Civil Rights Restoration act of 1985, which would reverse last year's Supreme Court decision limiting anti-discrimination law to specific programs getting federal money.

ROAD SIGNS

FARMERS: According to a survey in Minnesota, some 13,000 farmers face foreclosure in the next 18 months. ... In Iowa, land values have fallen 37% since 1981, critical since the land provides collateral for loans.

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THE TRASHING OF AMERICA

Here's a rundown on some of the effects of Ronald Reagan's trashing of America. Given are the percentage cuts in the budget over current spending:

Medicaid	4%
Medicare	6%
Student Aid	9%
Child Nutrition	16%
Farm Subsidies	16%
Agricultural Credit	95%
Housing Assistance	78%
Postal Subsidy	96%
Rural Electric/Telephone	6%
Conservation Programs	19%
Sewage Treatment Grants	5%
Crop Insurance Subsidy	43%
Land Management/Forests	38%

The following programs will be eliminated, if the budget is approved, over a three year period:

- Job Corps
- Health Professions Training
- Rural Development Loans
- General Revenue Sharing
- Amtrak Subsidy
- Appalacian Regional Commission
- Economic Development Commission
- Urban Development Action Grants
- Small Business Administration
- Urban Mass Transit Subsidies

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Armageddon: the doctrine of

Millions believe the Bible predicts nuclear holocaust

By Andrew Lang

From Convergence, the newsletter of the Christic Institute. Andrew Lang is the editor of Convergence.

On April 8 *The Washington Post* published an alarming assessment of evidence linking President Reagan with a position, widely maintained in fundamentalist circles, that Jesus Christ will return in the near future after a world crisis characterized by rising Soviet power and limited nuclear war.

On several occasions the President has said that "Armageddon"—the war between good and evil described in the New Testament book of Revelation—may happen in this generation.

The possibility that President Reagan may personally believe that the end of the world is imminent raises a number of chilling questions about his ability to act rationally in a nuclear crisis. It also suggests a religious basis for the President's conviction that the Soviet Union is an "evil empire" destined to disappear from history. According to Jerry Falwell and other leading personalities in the New Christian Right, the destruction of Soviet military power is part of God's timetable for the "end-times," the end of human history.

The doctrine of Armageddon is not the speculative fantasy of a cult but the basic tenet of an historic movement in fundamentalist Christianity known as "dispensationalism." Numbering at least eight million adherents, this movement today is one of the dominant forms of American fundamentalism.

Armageddon doctrine is based on the belief that God's "countdown" for human history is spelled out in the Bible. Succeeding generations of dispensationalists have seen in historical crises—especially in the world wars and economic depressions of this century—evidence of the coming end-times chaos described in the biblical books of Daniel and Revelation.

Today, dispensationalists interpret the rise of Soviet power and events in the Middle East as key indicators that the tribulation—the final stage of human history—is about to begin.

In the dispensationalist worldview, the present age is under the control of Satan and is rapidly approaching a war crisis. This crisis will precipitate limited nuclear wars and the destruction of Soviet power. Because all of these events are outlined in Bible prophecy, they constitute God's plan for human history. No government, no arms control treaty can stop the countdown to Armageddon.

The deadliest catastrophes of the tribulation period will be played out in the Middle East. Falwell and other preachers of Armageddon predict that Soviet, European, Iranian, Arab, African and Chinese armies will invade Israel. Although millions of Jews will die, a remnant will survive to accept Jesus Christ as Lord.

These events, which mark the end of the present age, are a necessary prologue to the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. Before the human race reaches the point of self-destruction, Jesus will return with an army of saints to destroy the forces of Antichrist—the archenemy of

Continued on next page ■

Countdown to Armageddon

The following outline is based on the writings of Jerry Falwell, Hal Lindsey and other nuclear dispensationalists. Quotations are from "Nuclear War and the Second Coming of Jesus Christ" by Jerry Falwell.

The Rapture
Born-again Christians are "caught up to meet the Lord in the air."

The Tribulation
The last seven years of the present age. The Roman Empire rises again, probably in the form of a united confederation of Western European states led by the Antichrist.

In the first phase of the tribulation, the Soviet Union invades Israel with Arab, African and Warsaw Pact allies. This is the first war fought on Israeli territory during the tribulation. (Armageddon is the second.) Eventually, God destroys the Soviet armies "on the mountains of Israel" and unleashes nuclear war on the Soviet homeland. "The Communist threat will cease forever."

In the second phase of the tribulation, "the full power of the Antichrist will be unleashed. . . ." The tribulation ends with the visible return of Christ and the Battle of Armageddon, the last war of history.

The violence of the tribulation fulfills God's master plan for history. One purpose is "to punish unbelievers." Another is "to purge Israel." The Jews who survive this holocaust will convert *en masse* to Christianity.

The Millenium
A thousand-year messianic kingdom administered by Jewish converts and the born-again Christians who returned with Christ to fight against Antichrist. The earth will be transformed. Disease, poverty, injustice, war will disappear.

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survivable nuclear war

God—in the Battle of Armageddon. The tribulation will end with the dawning of the Millenium, a thousand-year era of peace under a "spiritual aristocracy" of born-again Christians.

Falwell's linkage of nuclear warfare with biblical prophecy underscores the most important change in Armageddon doctrine since World War II. To accommodate the technology of nuclear war in their system of biblical interpretation, many dispensationalists have "nuclearized" the Bible.

The leading apologist for "nuclear dispensationalism" is author Hal Lindsey. In *The Late Great Planet Earth*, the best-selling nonfiction title of the 1970s, he interprets the "fire on Magog" described by the prophet Ezekiel as a prediction that nuclear missiles will annihilate the Soviet Union.

Falwell has drawn similar conclusions. The Bible predicts a Soviet invasion of the Middle East, he told the *Los Angeles Times* in 1981. "And it is at that time when I believe there will be some nuclear holocaust on this earth. . . . And Russia will be the offender and will be ultimately totally destroyed."

Objective is political power

Before the rise of Moral Majority, the theology of Armageddon usually bred fatalism and passivity in the political sphere. To the older generation of dispensationalists, political action at best was irrelevant in a doomed world. At worst, politics distracted Christians from the church's only legitimate function: to win souls for Christ before the final breakdown of history.

But the new generation of dispensationalists have adopted a comprehensive social and political agenda. No longer content to watch from the sidelines while wars, revolutions, natural disasters and economic crises herald the end of the age, the preachers of Armageddon are organizing for the political power they need to guide America through the last turbulent years of human history.

Today, nuclear dispensationalism is no longer confined to a religious subculture on the outer margin of fundamentalist Christianity. Dispensationalist preachers reach between 10 and 15 million television viewers every week. *The Late Great Planet Earth* has sold more than 20 million copies. A report published last year by pollster Daniel Yankelovich showed that almost four out of ten Americans believe that "when the Bible predicts that the earth will be destroyed by fire, it's telling us that a nuclear war is inevitable."

But why is a doctrine of inevitable nuclear war gaining ground in our society?

Part of the answer is that dispensationalism is the religious analogue to secular theories that nuclear war is winnable and survivable. Despite scientific evidence to the contrary, no dispensationalist equates nuclear war with the extinction of humanity. In fact, dispensationalists contemplate the future with joy. The tribulation is only the agonized birth of a new age—a messianic era of peace under the kingship of Jesus Christ.

"The Four Riders of the Apocalypse" by Albrecht Durer

But the doctrine of Christ's Second Coming is not the only reason the preachers of Armageddon do not fear nuclear war.

Falwell, Lindsey and most other dispensationalists believe that born-again Christians will be *raptured*—physically lifted up and reunited with Christ in the air—before the earth is convulsed by the catastrophes of the end-times. At the end of the tribulation period, the raptured believers will return with Christ to destroy God's enemies in the Battle of Armageddon and administer the Government of the millenial kingdom.

Many Americans cannot decide whether nuclear war or Soviet Communism is the greater evil. The Rapture resolves this contradiction. The Soviet Union will be "ultimately totally destroyed," Falwell told the *Los Angeles Times*, but Christians living in Communist lands will be "taken out in the Rapture." Thus, the raptured saints will survive World War III. They will return to a world cleansed of Communists and Communism. "The Communist threat," Falwell wrote in 1983, "will cease forever."

For Americans paralyzed by the fear of universal holocaust, the Rapture is an eschatological escape clause, a biblical promise that even nuclear warfare will serve a purpose in God's plan for history. This doctrine, more than any other, explains the rising influence of Armageddon theology in American society.□

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HOW TO SAVE $30 BILLION

One of the things liberals and progressives have a hard time dealing with is that there is government waste. Just because Ronald Reagan wants to do way with many important and valuable programs doesn't mean the federal government necessarily spends its money very wisely. Here are some fine examples from the Grace Commission report:

- Social security errors cost the government $14.6 billion in 1980-1982.
- Food stamp fraud totaled $1 billion in 1981.
- There are some 4000 military installations in the United States, although the Grace study suggests we only need about 300. Eliminating unneeded ones would save about $2 billion.
- Cost overruns on 25 major weapons systems started in 1970 cost taxpayers $234 billion.
- $91 screws (which really cost 3 cents) and similar results of lack of competitive bidding and control in the military cost us about $400 million a year.
- The Coast Guard rents a certain type of trailer for $100 a week. The Environmental Protection Agency pays $100 a day.
- The Veterans Administration takes 56 days longer than does private industry to process a medical claim. Estimated cost: $91 million a year.
- The Agency for International Development has spent $3 million to buy vehicles for projects in the Middle East. Of these 399 cars and trucks, five are missing, 93 are used for personal transport, 84 have been idle for up to two years, and uncounted others have been commandeered by host-country officials.
- The General Services Administration employs 17 times more people and spends almost 14 times more money to manage its facilities than does a private firm with comparable responsibilities. Improved management could save $21 million a year.
- Because of federal personnel ceilings, based on year-end reports, some agencies fire an employee for one day and hire them again the next. In the Air Force alone, this deception costs about $32 million a year.
- Overpayments in the unemployment insurance program costs about $3.7 billion extra in 1983.
- The failure of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration to reconcile its accounts has cost the government about $55 million a year.
- The government takes up to four years to order and install automated data processing equipment, or about twice as long as does private business. Potential savings: $1.3 billion a year.
- The Department of Transportation spent $18 million on outside time-sharing while 80% of its own computers sat idle. Potential savings: $15 million a year.
- The most common retirement age in the civil service is 55 and in the military it's 40. In private business, it's 63. This difference costs the government about $2.7 billion a year.

The potential savings of just these few examples comes to over $30 billion a year. Unlike a number of other recommendations by the Grace study, they are basically non-ideological — pure non-partisan waste.

If progressives want more money spent on programs that matter, they should pay more attentions to those that don't matter but cost a hell of a lot.

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NEW YORK POST, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1984 ★★★★ 21

THEY REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR

The more things change ...

Meanwhile, a retired Naval intelligence officer repeated his charge that the U.S. knew of the impending attack five days earlier — but he said President Roosevelt was correct in allowing it to happen.

Robert Ogg, 66, of Kentfield, Calif., told KRON television that as a young Navy officer working in a downtown San Francisco building he analyzed radio signals intercepted from the Japanese invasion fleet for five days before the attack.

He said the last transmission located the ships 500 miles north of the Hawaiian island of Oahu.

Ogg said he waited 42 years to tell his story, partly because there was an understanding among intelligence personnel that nobody say anything for 40 years, and partly because he thought others would say something first.

He said that letting the Japanese attack was the best way to get the U.S. into World War II and prevent Hitler from overrunning England.

The harder they are to change back again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

The 90-page manual, written in Spanish and entitled "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla War," advised the rebels to kidnap Nicaraguan Government officials and to "neutralize selected Government officials," a phrase interpreted by rebel leaders and others to mean assassination. It also suggested hiring criminals who would arrange the killing of fellow rebels so they would become martyrs

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1984

-Tuli

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BANKS: DUMPING CUSTOMERS

Barbara Minor

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Just as the new technology has made it possible to bank from the comfort of one's home computer, untold thousands are being forced to forego checking accounts and revert to cash on the line.

"I closed my account down three years ago," says Harry Cohen, an 84-year-old retired policeman here. "I don't want to stand in line, and they charge so much for writing checks. I'd rather work with cash."

Cohen is the victim of the hottest trend in banking—service charges.

Across the country, banks are taking advantage of deregulation and reserving free checking as a privilege for those able to maintain a minimum balance of $2,000. For others, a checking account often means monthly fees and charges that can easily add up to more than $100 a year.

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For many of them, as for Harry Cohen, it's not worth it.

"For the poor person, the days are gone when you could start an account with $10," says Dianna Goodwin, 35, who is on public assistance. "Some banks start with a $500 minimum, and I just don't have that kind of money."

For low-income people, or anyone living on a tight budget, the service charges mean choosing between the convenience of a checking account or having enough money to help pay for necessities.

In such a situation, the checking account often goes first.

"I haven't had a bank account in a long, long, long time," says Mary Sanders, who is also on public assistance. "Living on the budget I have, I don't have enough money."

Citibank in New York City has been a pioneer in the field of service charges. It recently increased its monthly charge to up to $6 a month and 25 cents a check unless one maintains a $2,000 balance. Service improves if one has more money—a $4,000 minimum buys a special free checking account that also bears interest. And those with $25,000 or more on deposit are eligible for priority services that include special tellers—thus avoiding lines that can take 20-40 minutes—and a "personal account officer."

But Citibank is not alone. Across the country, bank service charges more than doubled from 1978 to 1982, from $4.9 billion to $10.8 billion. Basic banking services for the average U.S. household, according to estimates by the House Banking Committee, jumped from $91.94 a year in 1979 to $187.59 in 1983.

Banks have also instituted a number of restrictions that tend to affect poor people. Chemical Bank in New York City, for example, will not open a checking account for anyone without a job. Given continuing high unemployment rates, particularly in minority communities, such a policy locks a significant number of people out of the world of banking.

Other restrictions can create a Catch-22 situation where one has a checking account but no way to cash a check. Some banks, for example, refuse to cash two-party checks unless both have an account at the branch where the check is to be cashed. Most banks will not cash a check unless one has enough money on deposit to cover it.

Lack of money is not the only reason people avoid checking accounts, of course.

"I'm working off the books, why do I need a bank?" says Dan U., a 30-year-old typesetter who has lived here five years. "I have not technically made any money in New York City as far as the government knows."

But even if he were working "on the books," he would think twice about going to a bank. "I simply don't like banks. I don't like the lines, I don't like people making money off my money.

"Also, I don't have enough money sitting around in one chunk, so for safe-keeping purposes, I don't need a bank. And to open a decent account, well, adequate banking service is not available without paying a price for it."

Unfortunately, life without a checking account also carries a price. Using cash is not always possible or safe. Thus bank-less people are forced to use money orders—which can cost from $1.50 to $3.00 each. And when they receive checks, they must go to a check-cashing office to get their money.

"The check-cashing place is the nearest thing to me," says Robinson Clara, 48, who works for the Board of Education in New York City. "But it's a problem. They take almost $3 out of my paycheck to cash it here."

Some people have simply learned to adjust. But those recently bankless remember the days of a checking account as a time of affluence.

Perhaps their biggest problem is fear of robbery. Dan has been mugged for a total of $450 in five years, for example. Cohen says he has taken out insurance against theft. "I also carry a .38 at night, and I don't keep large amounts of cash at home."

Others rely on luck. "I haven't gotten robbed so far—I'm keeping my fingers crossed," says Sanders. She adds, as many do, "Besides, I don't have enough money for anyone to bother."

The rise in banking charges has led a number of states to consider legislation to ease the burden, especially for the young and the elderly. Massachusetts passed a "lifeline" bill in October that prohibits banks with state charters to charge for those over 65 and under 18 years of age. Consumer groups in California are pushing for lifeline services for those earning $11,000 a year or less.

And here in New York, a special banking consumer advocacy committee is working on lifeline legislation which will be proposed as a tradeoff for banks that want to enter the insurance business.

Richard Riley, of the state's Banking Department, expects the committee recommendations soon. "The banks are getting expanded powers and we want them to give something in return."

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RENT CONTROL: The rent control battle has begun in earnest with Dave Clarke and four other councilmembers introducing an extension of the existing law and John Ray proposing legislation that would, in most cases, end rent control for apartments when they became vacant. Under the existing law rents can be raised by a factor of ten percent a year or to the value of a comparable unit. With only five members publicly committed to continuing rent control, chances are good that some modification of the existing law will take place.

Ray claims that rent control susidizes rents for the middle class while not helping the poor find adequate housing. He also seems to blame the 5000 vacant units in the city on rent control, although high vacancy was a problem before rent control existed.

Joining tenants groups in fight for the extension of the existing law in the local council of the AFL-CIO. Joslyn Williams, president of that group, says Ray's bill would "allow landlords to raise rents to any limit once an apartment is vacated, allowing the number of rental units controlled to steadily decrease over time." The union "will not support legislation which throws tenants ... into the jaws of landlords hungry for unreasonable profits."

Ray says that opponents of his measure are using scare tactics and blamed "a small group of organizers who are manipulating tenants."

Although Ray's bill would provide a $15 million subsidy for low-income and elderly residents, this will not go far in the local housing market. Further, such a subsidy would really be a subsidy for the landlords as are other proposals for a tax credit of low-income renters.

The fight is likely to be long and bitter. In fact, for all its faults, rent control has worked better than any other politically feasible idea that has been produced. Robert Stumberg, secretary of the Housing Action Council, told the Post, "People have lost sight of what it was like before rent control." There seems little doubt that the phasing out of rent control would merely accelerate the rise in housing costs in the city.

For many years now, this city has taken the implicit position that rental housing, like electricity, telephone service and gas, is a public service that can and should be regulated by the government. It has been a sound judgement and we should, at this point, no more jettison rent control than we should abolish the Public Service

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REPORT CARD

Here's our monthly scorecard on the city council and the mayor. Generally we give two points plus or minus for a vote or mayoral action and one point plus or minus for a public position taken without doing anything or for a bill introduced. On especially important bills we give four points plus or minus. Listed below are the 1985 grades plus the cumulative grades since we began the report card in 1984. A grade of C or score of 0 means the politician did right about half the time. A politician with a + score votes right more often than not; while one with a - score votes wrong more often than not. Here are this month's issues:

POSTPONING THE ELECTION OF SURROGRATE SENATORS AND CONGRESSMAN: For the second time the council has ignored the will of the people in the statehood initiative and has postponed the election of surrograte congressfolk until 1987. Member William Spaulding said the people might get confused if the senators were on the same ballot as councilmembers. And Walter Fauntroy produced yet another arcane tactical argument for not holding the election. Everyone loses two points for this one.

CANCELLING THE SURROGRATE ELECTIONS: Although she didn't quite put it that way, Carol Schwartz's attempt to postpone the election of congressional representatives until after DC becomes a state amounts to the same thing. Surprisingly, Betty Ann Kane went along with this, as did H.R. Crawford. The rest of the council decided in this case, at least, to do what the voters asked them to. This is a four-pointer.

SEAT BELTS: Wilhelmina Rolark gets a point for introducing a bill to require the use of seat belts in cars.

PREGNANT WOMEN: Dave Clarke gets a point for introducing a bill to prohibit discrimination against women on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions.

TAX LAW CHANGE: Marion Barry loses two points for the proposed change in tax regulations that many observers feel would threaten the tax exempt status of non-profit organizations. Further, the change was proposed with only ten days notice.Under the rule, institutions such as hospitals and schools would have to offer their services gratuitously or at a nominal charge to maintain tax exempt status. City officials say it doesn't mean what it sounds like, but non-profit lawyers say the plain English intepretation is quite clear.

RENT CONTROL: John Ray loses a point for the introduction of his rent control phase-out bill. Councilmembers Mason, Wilson, Clarke, Rolark, Smith and Shackleton each get a point for introducing a bill extending rent control.

(Please turn to page 40)

NAME	1985 SCORE	CUMUL SCORE	1985 GRADE	CUMUL GRADE
MASON	3	18	B	B
WILSON	3	11	B	B
CLARKE	4	0	A	C
KANE	-6	0	F	C
ROLARK	4	-2	A	C
SMITH	3	-3	B	C
WINTER	2	-4	B	C
SCHWARTZ	-6	-6	F	C
SHACKLETON	3	-7	B	C
RAY	1	-11	C	D
SPAULDING	2	-18	B	D
JARVIS	2	-23	B	D
CRAWFORD	-6	-26	F	F
BARRY	1	-29	C	F
COUNCIL AV	1	-5		

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Commission and let Washington Gas and taxi drivers set their own rates.

◆

LBJ AND HOME RULE: The best writing on home rule during the tenth anniversary regurgitory came in the Washington Times — by participants themselves. The Times provided an excellent series of oral histories by those involved in the early home rule efforts and the early days of home rule. Perhaps most fascinating in these reminiscences was the view that they gave of Lyndon Johnson, of his interest in home rule, and of his sometimes quirky way of demonstrating it.

The strangest incident was Jack Nevius's tale of being called to the White House on a few minutes notice. He didn't know it at the time but he was about to become a member of the council. Nevius went and was ushered into a room where he was subsequently joined by two local Republicans he had never met: Margaret Haywood and Turk Thompson. None of them knew why they were there, except they knew that Walter Washington was about to be sworn in as the sole appointed commissioner for the city, along with the appointed members of the city council.

They were then directed to the Oval Room where Washington and the Democratic council appointees were standing. Soon, one by one, they were "hauled off" for a personal interview with the president. Nevius walked in and LBJ said, "Good morning, Mr. Nevius, do you mind if I ask you a few questions?"

"Not at all,sir," replied Nevius.

"You are a Republican aren't you?"

"Yes sir, I'm vice chairman of the Republican State Committee. I've been a Republican all my life."

"Good. How old are you?"

Nevius replied that he was 47.

"Now, there's something special I want to ask of you, Mr. Nevius."

"Sir. Yes, sir."

"Now this is a new institution. I hope that as long as possible, you'll try to minimize the rocking of the boat as this new institution gets on its feet. And try as much as you can within your own conscience to keep it sailing on an even keel and give it a chance to get a good start."

"I certainly will, Mr. President. Glad to do it."

"Fine, good luck."

And with that Nevius was sent back to join the others to be sworn in as new members of the council. He said: "I never had a chance to accept. And, of course, I've never regretted it. But the thing is, that Turk and Peggy and I, all three, were in effect railroaded into that."

◆

HEADLINES OF THE MONTH: Stories about the loss of long established stores on F Street brought these weird headlines from the local dailies, which clearly established the local media perspective:

In the Post: "Progress Decimates Old F Street Stores."

In the Times: "Morton's budget clothing latest victim of downtown's renaissance."

◆

The Jim Vance Story: Writing in the City Paper, Alan Pell Crawford takes a hard line against the outpouring of sympathy towards Jim Vance and his drug problems. Unfortunately, the piece makes good points in the generality but picks the wrong target. Pell writes: "When some poor sucker gets busted for coke at 14th & U, the rest of us revile him as a scumbucket. But when a $250,000-a-year TV anchorman who drives a Porsche finds that his drugs-of-choice are disrupting his lifestyle, we are expected to link arms, sing folk songs, hear testimonials to his courage and offer prayers for his speedy recovery. ... Vance is, after all, primarily an entertainer and Americans, in our inimitable way, demand to share not only the successes of our entertainers, but their sufferings as well. And good entertainers oblige. ... When it's over, oddly enough, we find that we have come to love and admire even more the "good" people who have

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Roses & Thorns

THORNS TO MARGE KUMAKI OF WMAL for her commentary on Rhodes Tavern that included these lines: "Why did this particular story finally come to a point where reporters were ready to help the wrecking crew tear down the place? We were sick to death of the story. Even though sympathies might have been with preserving the building, for the romantic sense of keeping another historic thing in Washington ... there's only so much reporters can take before a story gets to be a pain in the neck. ... In a minor sense it's as if you were being held hostages to the story. It's something that drags on, and on ... and the only thing you want is to have it end." Despite the fact that Kumaki here gave a rare insight into why some stories are so badly covered by the media, someone should explain to her that news stories exist for reasons other than that of soothing her. If you can't stand the heat, get out of the studio.

THORNS TO THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM for kicking out the ADA which had planned to hold a counter-inaugural party there. Said ADA director Ann Lewis, "It's either pettiness or paranoia or political pressure."

THORNS TO US ATTORNEY JOSEPH E. DIGENOVA for deciding to prosecute 28 anti-abortion protesters while declining to prosecute those who have been protesting at the South African Embassy. DiGenova joins corporation counsel Inez Reid (see last month's R&T) in feeling that law officials can pick and choose among demonstrations for enforcement of the law. All this leads to is a lot of unnecessary bitterness and a precedent that may come back to haunt the good guys some day. The truth of the matter is, of course, that Reid and diGenova have shown how dubious such anti-demonstration laws are in the first place. The sensible solution would be to reduce such violations to the level of a traffic ticket and save everyone a lot of time and aggravation.

THORNS TO THE TRUSTEES OF AMHERST COLLEGE for closing the act at the Folger Theatre. The complaint was that the theater's deficits were at the expense of "basic library functions" — but were in fact not great enough to require such draconian methods.

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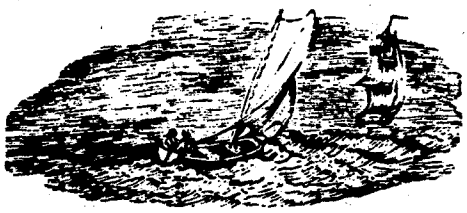
TOPICS

Sam Smith



Bill Raspberry, the columnist for the Washington Post, is one of those rare commentators who has refused to worry about being politically correct. Recently, a right-wing journal, Policy Review, took note of this in an article that remarked, "Even if he doesn't quite see it, he is a liberal at the exit gate of liberalism."

As someone who delights in confounding my ideological peers by telling them that bussing is probably the worst idea liberals have had in the last few decades, by suggesting that the gurus of the progressive movement often do more harm than good, and by reading the Washington Times in public, I can appreciate Raspberry's ambivalence about the kudos from Policy Review. Unfortunately, Raspberry attempted to explain them with this statement: " The fact is that with precious few exceptions ... most of the new ideas are coming from the right. ... The left, on the other hand, seems to take the position that it arrived at Truth sometime in the 1960s and need not waste time rethinking problems and solutions."

Raspberry is not alone in his perception, faulty as it is. There are several reasons there appear to many to be few new ideas on the left. Among them:

• **The media refuses to report them.** While it may be true that a majority of political reporters could be classified as liberals it is also true that a heavy majority of their bosses endorsed Reagan. The tone of even such supposedly liberal papers as the Washington Post is inhospitable to the coverage of progressive ideas other than those from the most established and conventional sources. Presumably this would change somewhat should a liberal president be elected, because the bias against certain ideas is not strictly ideological; it is also based on the presumption that ideas are only as good as the power that accompanies them. Thus the implicit assumption in much of the press today that only conservative ideas are important.

• **Thus, you have to look harder for them.** You don't go to Walter Mondale or Gary Hart, as Raspberry seems to expect, for new ideas. You don't go to the corporate media that has blacked them out. You have to, I fear, engage in a bit of investigative reporting. One of the functions of the Review has been to bring to its readers news of ideas and projects the rest of the media won't cover. Some of these are very exciting, but it would be hard for the average reader of dailies and viewer of the evening news to become aware of them. For example, Mark Satin's New Options newsletter overflows with ideas from what is normally called the left, although he would rightfully question such catagorization. There is the Green movement which, in Europe at least, may be be the most important new political approach of our times. There are progressive mayors like Gus Newport in Berkeley and Bernie Sanders in Burlington, Vt., who are far more interesting than Marion Barry or Wilson

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Goode. There is the whole movement towards a decentralist, non-authoritarian, ecologically and globally responsible politics in this country, which, while less formed than in Europe, certainly counts as a new idea.

• **New ideas are only as good as the philosophy behind them.** Raspberry, for example, cites enterprise zones as a sensible new idea from the right. Firstly, my understanding of the provenance of enterprise zones is that the idea came not from the right but from the planocracy. I remember arguing about enterprise zones with people long before any conservative politician started pushing them. Secondly, how an enterprise zone would work would depend in no small part on who was administering it. Under a liberal administration the inherent dangers of enterprise zones might be limited to those of traditional downtown urban renewal. Under the Reagan administration, they could become yet another economic pogrom against the poor and the weak.

Many of the new thinkers on the left understand this and as a result place great emphasis on what Jeremy Rifkin has called a "paradigm shift." In order for many new ideas to seem rational, one must first alter the underlying philosophy. For example, a new idea based on cooperation will seem ludicrous to a journalist who fully accepts the competitive principles of American corporate values. If that same journalist were to decide the cooperation was more important than competition then not only could new ideas be appreciated for the first time but ideas that have been around for centuries could be understood at last. It is not new ideas that Raspberry should be looking for, but rather new values and philosophies. The ideas will follow in course.

◆

While many people know that they do not share the explicit and implicit values of the Reagan administration and their daily newspaper, it is difficult to find reading matter that affirms and crystalizes this understanding. Short of reading long, and often tedious, books or gleaning snatches from the progressive media, those who sense the need for a movement to replace those of the traditional left and right are hard-pressed for literary aid in their explorations. If you feel like this, I strongly recommend that you send $2.50 to the Communications Era Task Force, Box 2240, Wickenburg, AZ 85358, and ask for their booklet, "At the Crossroads."* Remarkably devoid of jargon and theatrics, this document can help to clarify and synthesize the thoughts of anyone committed to decentralist, globally and ecologically responsible ideas. You may not agree with everything in "At the Crossroads" but it is one of the best precis of new wave thinking I've seen. Some 80,000 copies are in circulation and it has been translated into Dutch, Hebrew, Danish, Spanish and French. I think I'm going to send a copy to Bill Raspberry.

* This booklet is now available through our bookshelf as well. See the back of this issue.

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READING MATTER

In 1978 California voters led the nation in a revolt against increasing property taxes with the passage of the notorious and widely imitated Proposition 13. How has California fared since the passage of Proposition 13? How will it fare in the future? CALIFORNIA AND THE AMERICAN TAX REVOLT, by Terry Schwadron, Paul Richter, and Jack Citrin, published by the University of California Press, ($19.95) offers a study of the impact of Proposition 13 on California.

Among other things, the authors track the tens of billions of tax dollars saved. Where did they end up? Many ended up in Washington, D.C., as federal tax:

> One of the biggest winners in California's tax revolt...was a tax-gobbling bureaucracy of just the kind the late 1970's 'tax rebels' loved to denounce. Uncle Sam may have claimed as much as $12.5 billion of the estimated $50 billion that Californians have saved from a tax uprising that was widely intended to curb government's appetite. The money flowed to the federal treasury as cuts in property, state income, and gift and inheritance taxes swelled personal and corporate income and reduced itemized income-tax reductions.

The authors uncover some other surprising results. Though Proposition 13 was extremely popular at the time of its passage, a 1983 California poll shows that most people think budget cuts have come in the "wrong" places and that state and local governments have not dealt with the cuts in the proper manner.

The authors found that high schools, reacting to the reduced funding, most frequently cut back or cut out music programs (67%), followed by drama (65%) and foreign languages (61%). But substantial numbers reduced or cut out math (33%), physical sciences (41%) and social sciences (45%). Other typical reactions to the budget cuts were to reduce or eliminate summer school, increase class size, reduce spending on instructional materials and reduce professional support staff such as nurses and counsellors.

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The Environment, World Hunger and Vegetarianism. Summary of issues surrounding these matters based on work done by Keith Akers, author of A Vegetarian Sourcebook. Free with a SASE from Baltimore Vegetarians, PO Box 1463, Baltimore Md. 21203.

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Inside Black America: A National Survey of Political Attitudes has just been published by the Joint Center for Political Studies.

It reports the findings of a nationwide political poll of 800 blacks and 800 whites, conducted for the Joint Center by the Gallup organization in 1984.

Most national surveys include only a small sample of blacks and therefore allow only the most general comparisons of black and white opinion. The large black sample in the JCPS survey permits an in-depth look at the variety of attitudes within the black population—differences between Northerners and Southerners, men and women, young and old, urban and rural dwellers, low and middle income blacks. There are also comparisons with the relevant white subgroups.

The book was compiled by Thomas E. Cavanagh, a senior research associate at the Joint Center.

It is available for $4.95 from Publications Clerk, Joint Center for Political Studies, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20004.

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The following reviews are by Chris Robinson, editor of RECON newsletter, which keeps its eye on the Pentagon:

Living with Nuclear Weapons by the Harvard Nuclear Study Group, Bantam Books, 1983, 268 pages. You probably have not heard of this book because it isn't very good. Starting from the thesis that nuclear weapons are here to stay, six Harvard professors try to explain how we can live with them—as if "the bomb" was a bad neighbor. Disarmers will have to look elsewhere for useful ideas. If you are not persuaded, send $3.95/copy to Bantam, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10103.

Other Side of Paradise: Foreign Control in the Caribbean by Tom Barry, Beth Wood, and Deb Preusch, Grove Press, 1984, 405 pages. "It is a sad lot of the Caribbean nations to compete with each other for the crumbs of investment, aid, and trade that falls their way," says the introduction to this in-depth analysis. The authors make it clear that the enemies are the transnational corporations and colonial powers that manipulate the lives of 31 million Caribbean people. While lacking a class analysis of the progressive forces, the book is a valuable counter to the sun-and-sand travelogue mentality. Send $9.95/copy to Grove, 196 W. Houston Street, New York, NY 10014.

"Books Not Bombs? Putting Our Money Where Our Minds Are," Jobs with Peace, 1984, 18 pages. Produced in cooperation with the National Educa-

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tion Association, this pamphlet is designed to stimulate public discussion and to assist organizers. The focus is on how federal funding of education has been cut to pay for the Pentagon budget. Send $1.00/copy to JWP, 76 Summer Street, Boston, MA 02110.

World Armaments and Disarmament, SIPRI Yearbook 1984, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 1984, 700 pages. Once again, SIPRI's annual book of statistics gives all of the facts you need to know about arms sales, military spending, the balance of power, military research, and arms control. Especially useful chapters cover military operations in outer space, genetic engineering for biological warfare, and the conflicts in Central America. Send $63.55/copy to Taylor and Francis, 242 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

"Imperialism and the Transition to Socialism," Contemporary Marxism #9, Fall 1984, 194 pages. Is it possible to build socialism in an underdeveloped country without first going through capitalism? Is the bourgeois revolution necessary? Are China and the Soviet Union socialist? These are some of the questions probed in the journal of the Institute for the Study of Militarism and Economic Crisis. Once again, *Contemporary Marxism's* treatment is original and thought-provoking, enlightening abstractions that

Reagan Punts on Arms Control

Deadly Gambits, by Strobe Talbott, Alfred A. Knopf (1984), $17.95

Only the Reagan Administration could get headlines for agreeing to meet the Soviets just to discuss an agenda for some kind of arms talks. Strobe Talbott's book, which has become a Washington-area bestseller, brilliantly explains why. As *Time*'s diplomatic correspondent (now Washington Bureau Chief), Talbott has had consistent access to Administration insiders, enabling him to chronicle the bureaucratic paralysis, political calculations, and ignorance of strategic nuclear weapons that shaped what has passed for arms control policy.

Talbott plays favorites. Paul Nitze is the book's hero—the pragmatic hard-liner who genuinely wants an agreement on intermediate-range weapons. Richard Perle, Weinberger's deputy, is the villain—the clever and charming opponent of each and every arms control initiative. Other key roles go to Richard Burt, Eugene Rostow and Edward Rowny, with the President and his cabinet on the periphery in a game they know next to nothing about. The Soviets appear infrequently, as an intransigent negotiating partner waiting to be sold on the next U.S. proposal.

Talbott presents the technical details of the talks and the weapons involved in an understandable and readable fashion. As a member of the arms control establishment, he accepts many of the same political premises as the Reagan crowd, but frowns on their rigid ideology and negotiating tactics. In one major lapse, he misses the point of the Euromissile controversy, completely buying the proposition that Pershing II and cruise missiles are justified by the Soviet SS-20.

Deadly Gambits is an invaluable and unique guide to arms control diplomacy, and to the cast of characters and political decisionmaking that will continue to make arms control policy in the second Reagan term. ♦

—Ed Glennon
SANE World

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many of us had treated lightly. Send $18.00/year (4 issues) to Synthesis Publications, 2703 Folsom Street, San Francisco, CA 94110.

Battlefront Namibia: An Autobiography by John Ya-Otto, Lawrence Hill, 1981, 151 pages. A personal and deeply emotional account of life under apartheid. A close-up study of the black political movement against white minority rule in southern Africa. The author is the minister of labor for SWAPO's government in exile, which is based in Mozambique. Send $7.95/copy to RECON, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

Central American Women Speak for Themselves, Latin American Working Group (LAWG), 1983, 104 pages. This collection of previously-published material puts the views of Central American women readily at hand. The women speak for themselves about the crisis in the region and about their roles as women working for change. Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala are represented in this expression of solidarity in the search for a just peace and an end to U.S. intervention. Send $8.40/copy to LAWG, P. O. Box 2207, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Beirut: Frontline Story by Selim Nassib with Caroline Tisdall, Africa World Press (AWP), 1983, 160 pages. During the summer of 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon to crush the embarrassing Palestinian resistance there. The PLO had been recognized by 115 nations and was providing social services to half a million people in Lebanon alone. Selim Nassib, a Lebanese journalist, was there to witness the three month siege and the evacuation of the defenders from Beirut. The Palestinian fighters trusted their women and children to the protection of the international community, and they were given the massacre at Sabra-Chatila in return. This is not a book about strategy. It is a chilling chronicle of international deception and the horrible carnage that results. Send $7.95/copy to AWP, P.O. Box 1892, Trenton, NJ 08608.

EUGENE McCARTHY

On Buying Wood

I met several months ago a friend who had recently moved from Minnesota to Washington, D.C. He had just gone through his first experience of buying fireplace wood in Georgetown, and had found that his experience with wood, its measurement, type, and quality in Minnesota was quite useless in Georgetown.

Having observed the wood trade from both ends of the line—that of a purchaser in Georgetown, and, not as a producer but as an observer of producers in rural Rappahannock County, I attempted to explain the whole matter to him.

I grew up in a rural community in Minnesota where wood was used for fuel, and I knew from experience, sustained by an education in which measures such as pecks and gills were still taught, that a cord of wood contained 128 cubic feet of wood, allowing for some air spaces, and that the common practice was to measure a cord of wood as four feet by four feet, by eight feet.

My first surprise in buying wood in Georgetown when I moved there, as my friend had, was that a cord of wood was still four feet high, roughly eight feet in length, but that in width it was only eighteen inches. I also found that wood was sold as measured in ricks (racks), which in Minnesota were measures of hay, and cribs, which were measures of corn. The measurement depended on the dimensions of the pickup truck from which the wood was delivered. The exact volume of wood in a rick, rack, or crib, I had never found out. The sellers did allow a prospective buyer to make a quick judgment by eye and then decide whether the price was right.

Being most certain of the quality of oak wood, and of my ability to judge it, I tried to limit my purchases to oak, but sometimes, under duress—either needing the wood or responding to a seller's plea that I buy the last of his load so that he could get back to the county before nightfall or before the predicted snowstorm arrived, I did occasionally buy what was described as a "mixed" cord. A "mixed" cord contained, according to the seller, usually some oak, hickory, cherry, locust, possibly ash, maple, and apple. Sometimes my purchase did have the types of woods listed by the seller. Other times it contained woods that did not fit my recollection of their qualities.

On moving to Rappahannock County, I found that hickory, ash, cherry, apple, locust, and other types of trees that grow there are like the same trees in Minnesota, as are the popular and black birch. However, somewhere and somehow between the

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wood cutting and the delivery in Georgetown, something happens to some of these woods. Oak, as a rule, I found, which left the country as oak arrived in Georgetown as oak, although its age might have changed along the way. Wood from dead falls sometimes lost age, and green oak took on age, sometimes arrive "cured."

These changes, although noteworthy, fall short of the miraculous changes to be observed in the case of poplar that leaves the county as poplar but arrives in Georgetown as ash or hickory. Locust, too, enroute sometimes changes into hickory. Black birch is transmuted into cherry and occasionally into apple wood. These miracles, not unlike the scriptural report of the changing of water into wine, seem to occur somewhere between Warrenton and Gainesville.

I gave all this information to the Minnesotan, and then advised him that the character of the wood supplier was also important. For four or five years I had the same provider in Georgetown. I suspected that some kind of territorial or personal imperative had been established in that part of the city, for all other wood-men seemed to avoid my house. I got the best wood from my supplier in the early years of our association. When later I complained about a cord I had bought, he advised me that one had to make choices among woods, which, he said, were like women--some gave heat and some gave light. He went on to give me a dissertation on what kind of wood was best for each variety of romantic situation, and as to which of the senses were most affected by different kinds of wood. He recommended oak and hickory for warmth, locust and pine for sound and color, birch and poplar for light, cherry and apple if it were odor you wanted.

As the years of our relationship ran on, the wood man seemed gradually to lose interest in wood and natural phenomena, and to turn to religion. As he became more religious, the quality of his wood declined. As the last wood brought from him smoldered in my fireplace, I read the card he had left. It encouraged me to have faith in the Lord and in my fellow men (including wood sellers), and advised me to "Keep Smiling."

I advised the Minnesotan first to buy only oak, and second to settle for a "Georgetown Cord," over ricks, racks, and cribs and other odd measures, and third, to be careful of philosophical wood sellers, and fourth, to shun those who offered religion, especially with mixed wood.

A Russian agricultural journal says there are still eight million private farmers in the Soviet Union. That's twice as many as previously admitted, and *three times* more than in the United States. While the private farmers work only five percent of the available land, they produce two-thirds of the country's potatoes, one-third of the eggs, milk and vegetables, and one-fifth of the sheep, pigs and cattle.

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In the last four years, the Reagan administration has poured money and manpower into the war against drugs. Arrests soared; drug seizures set records--but drug availability has also climbed. Marijuana and cocaine prices have dropped by up to 75% in the last three years, due mainly to a rise in domestic pot production and cocaine processing. And, while drug use among teenagers and young adults declined, that drop was more than offset by an increase of older drug users.

The White House drug abuse policy office claims the crackdown will eventually result in reduced drug use. But Kevin Zeese, head of NORML--The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws--says, "They are not solving the drug problem. They are changing it."

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Intensive crop production, erosion and pesticide use, and irrigation continue to alter wildlife habitats at the expense of many species, according to George M. Johnston, an economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Clean farming, characterized by large, single-crop fields, mechanization, increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, drainage of wetlands, and increased irrigation, provides poor wildlife habitat." Soil erosion "increases the load of sediments, fertilizers, and pesticides in streams and lakes," which "disturbs fish habitat and increases turbidity as well as altering the habitat where the soil has been eroded," Johnston notes. "Agricultural fertilizer and pesticide use frequently has hidden or unforeseen effects on wildlife species both directly, through the use of broad-spectrum chemicals which affect nontargeted species, and indirectly through habitat pollution or destruction."

Among the several "existing or potential 'new waves' in farming" Johnston cites which could help wildlife is "a shift from monoculture to organic agriculture, an increase in the number of small farms, and greater regional diversity in the kinds of crops grown."

Copies of the 8-page review, "Wildlife and Agriculture: A Case of Interdependence," can be obtained for 25 cents by writing: Gordon E. Guyer, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.--*Alternative Agriculture News*

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MORE BAD NEWS FOR THE FAMILY FARM

Peter Downs

Full-time farmers are no longer the dominant force in agriculture, and the government seems to have decided that they are not worth helping. In a break with the past, the U.S. Department of Agriculture plans to gear research to agricultural suppliers, not to farmers.

The department recently announced a new direction for governmental agricultural research, hoping by 1990 to cease the development of new plant varieties for use by farmers. Instead, the department will engage in fundamental germ plasm research and leave the development of useable products to the private sector.

The result is yet more bad news for America's family-operated farms, which are becoming extinct. The decision represents an attempt to accommodate to the dramatic changes that have occurred in agriculture over the last 30 years.

The United States government historically has geared its agricultural research toward farmers. In 1862 Congress created the Bureau of Agriculture with the express purpose of conducting research to aid farmers. Although socialized research is not usually popular in this country, supporters of agricultural research have argued, successfully, that it would not get done, or farmers would not benefit from it, if the government did not do it. As late as 1946, the National Development Council argued that agriculture, "consisting as it does for the most part, of relatively small business units, is not able to undertake large-scale research within the individual business unit. It, therefore, is especially dependent upon public support for an adequate program of research."

At that time, private industry spent almost two percent of its gross revenues on research. Agriculture spent about 0.4 percent, almost all of it government funds.

The research program of the Bureau, later the Department of Agriculture, emphasized the develop-

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ment of new plant varieties for the purpose of increasing farm productivity. By the 1940s, department researchers had a number of successes to their credit, including the introduction or development of crested wheat and almost all of the 150 varieties of soybeans then grown in the United States. The department then undertook research into food preservation and new uses for food crops as a way of increasing markets to bolster prices received by farmers.

Since the 1940s, however, agriculture has undergone tremendous changes. The farm population has shrunken and agriculture input companies, those companies providing chemicals, fertilizers, feeds, and seeds to farmers, have risen to prominence. Such companies, which include Monsanto, Shell and Ralston-Purina, can afford research and are now interested in it. Monsanto, for example, has 123 growth rooms at its Chesterfield facility. A growth room is an essential, and expensive, tool for controlling growing conditions in plant experiments. One academic scientist estimates that Monsanto has more such growth rooms that the combined total owned by the U.S. government and universities.

Apparently recognizing that the large input companies are now the power in agriculture, the federal Agricultural Research Service has decided to give them what they want. It will leave it up to the private sector to develop new plant varieties. That decision will almost certainly mean higher prices for the farmers that remain.

The large agro-chemical companies' interest in plant research was sparked by recent legal and technological changes. The Plant Protection Act of 1970 makes it possible to patent any variety of plant a company develops. The patent gives the company sole ownership rights for 18 years. Advances in chemistry and biotechnology make it possible to tailor a plant species for specific traits, such as tolerance to herbicides. During the last decade, chemical companies entered the seed business via the purchase of existing seed companies. Now they dovetail crop and chemical research to yield an integrated product line.

In the past, chemical companies had to develop herbicides that were safe on particular corps, but lethal to the weeds. Now, with the application of "safeners" to seeds, they can take a herbicide that would normally kill both the crop and weeds and make the crop immune to its effects.

Funk Seeds, for example, which is owned by Ciba-Geigy, treats all of its proprietary lines of grain sorghum with a safener for Ciba-Geigy's Dual. Dual is a pre-emergent herbicide for grasses. It is normally toxic to sorghum. Funk's safener protects its sorghum seeds from Dual, but not from competitors' herbicides. Shell Chemical Co. is trying to do similar things for some of its herbicides and corn. Monsanto is working on making tomato seeds compatible with Roundup.

Small and medium sized seed companies, on the other hand, would like to see the Department of Agriculture continue the work of developing plant varieties. In a 1984 survey conducted by the American Seed Trade Association, the small and medium sized companies rated work in variety development as important for the Agriculture Department to engage in. The large companies rated it as unimportant.

The small and medium sized companies cannot afford the amount of research conducted by large companies. That will put them at a competitive disadvantage when the government ceases variety research. The government research is open and public. Anybody can take advantage of it. Private research, as numerous academic scientists have pointed out, is censored. Seed companies will have to spend more on research just to do what others have done. They will unknowingly and unnecessarily duplicate each other's work. Such inefficiencies will be passed on to farmers as higher costs. Smaller companies which cannot afford such research will be forced out of business, which will reduce competitive pressures to hold down prices.

With continuing advances in biotechnology, the chain of private research, the patenting of plants, and safeners opens up the possibility for one company to monopolize a successful crop variety and the herbicide business that goes with it. Whether or not such a monopoly could happen, competition will prompt companies to attempt it, lest they be the ones shut out of the market. The cost of the research needed for such efforts, as with the cost of monopoly, will be passed on to farmers as higher prices for seeds and chemicals.

Michael Hansen, of the University of Kentucky, suggests that instead of seeking to develop the food potential or productivity of different crops, private sector plant research will focus more narrowly on creating new markets for existing chemical herbicides. He and other scientists are concerned that farmers will get the higher prices without any benefit.

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Peter Downs is a St. Louis writer who specializes in agricultural issues.

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BLACK BANKS: The number of black banks in the United States increased from 37 to 47 between 1973 and 1983. Total assets increased from $806 million to $2.1 billion in the same period. (Urban League)

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REPLACING CITIZENSHIP WITH CLIENTHOOD

John McKnight

John McKnight is a professor of Urban Affairs and Policy Research at Northwestern University.

There is a new technology called "bereavement counseling." It is a tool forged at a great university, an innovative technique to meet the needs of those experiencing the death of a loved one. Now a whole new group of professionals is being trained to "process" the grief of people.

No bereavement counselor has yet visited my small home town of Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin. When farmers and townspeople mourn the death of a mother, brother, son or friend, they are still joined by neighbors and kin. They met grief together in lamentation, prayer and song. They call upon the words of the clergy. They surround themselves in community. Their grief is common property, an anguish from which the entire community draws strength—and gives the bereaved the courage to move ahead.

My dark prediction, though, is that a mere generation after the counselor does arrive with the new grief technology, confidently displaying diploma and certificate, our mourning community will have disappeared. I fear the counselor's new tool may throw aside kinship, care, neighborly obligations and ways of coming together.

Bereavement counseling is but the latest example of a "service technology" that promotes belief in the expertise of an authority, and fosters client-hood where citizenship once grew.

There are those who argue that a good society should scrap its nuclear generators and recast them into plowshares of service. They would replace the technology of goods with the technology of service—modern medical centers, universities, correctional systems, nursing homes. And bereavement counselors. But before we create more and bigger service technologies, perhaps we should ask some key questions.

How much will it cost? E. F. Schumacher, author of "Small is Beautiful," helped us see the great social, political and environmental distortions that come when we cover our land with concrete in the name of transportation.

In the same fashion, we are now investing 12 percent of our national wealth in medical care technology that blankets most of our communities with an artificial understanding of well-being. We create costly "health-making" environments—usually large, windowless rooms filled with immobile bicycles and dreadfully heavy objects said to be beneficial when lifted.

Is it effective or harmful? There is a growing body of evidence showing that some service technologies are now so counterproductive that abolishing them would be the best way to achieve their stated aims. Take, for example, an experiment in Massachusetts. Since the juvenile correctional institutions were closed, youthful criminality has declined, while in comparable states it has increased.

But perhaps the most telling example of counterproductivity is our Medicaid program, which is intended to provide health care for the poor. In most states, the amount spent on this program is now greater than the cash income provided those poor people.

In other words, a low-income mother is given $1 in income and $1.50 in medical care—when it is perfectly clear that the single greatest cause of her ill-health is her low income. The response to her poverty is an ever-growing investment in medical technology—an investment that now consumes her income.

Does it rob us of knowledge? During the first half of this century technocrats—called pediatricians and obstetricians—decided that manufactured formula was better for babies than mother's milk, and persuaded a generation of women to give up breast feeding for this more "healthful" way.

Fortunately, in the 1950s a few women in a Chicago suburb, who remembered that babies could be fed by breast, started a club that multiplied itself into thousands of small communities and became an international association of women dedicated to breastfeeding, the LaLeche League. This movement finally reversed the views of even the service technologists themselves. A few years ago, the American Academy of Pediatrics finally took the official position that breast feeding is the preferred way to nurture infants.

What is the "hidden curriculum?" The invisible message when a professional interacts with a client is, "You will be better because I know better."

Our modern experience with service technologies

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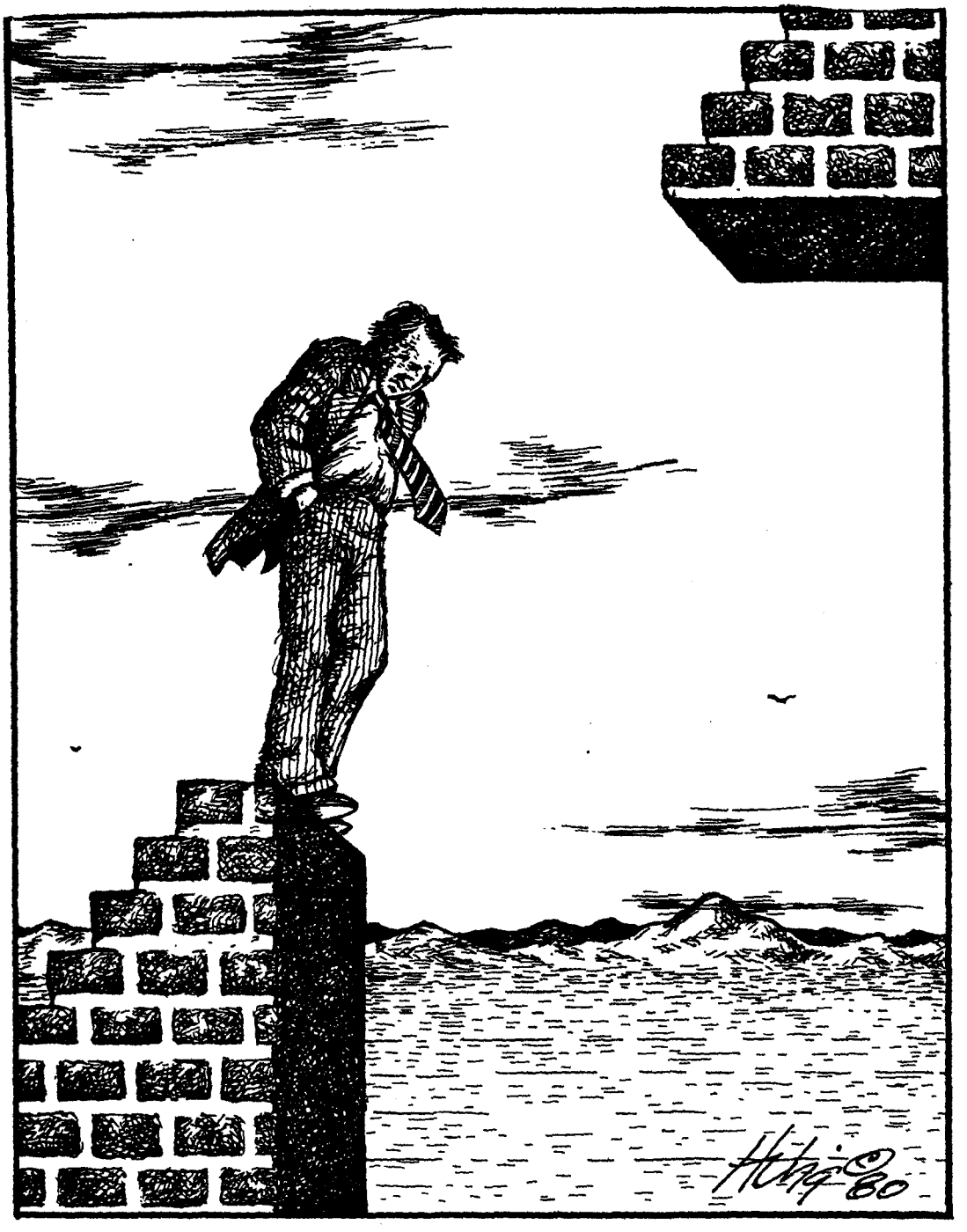

tells us that it is difficult to recapture space the professionals occupy. A vivid current example is a trend within the hospice movement. Those who created that movement were attempting to take dying away from the hospital, to allow a death in the family. Yet only a decade later, we can see the rapid growth of "hospital-based hospices," and new funding legislation tying hospices to hospitals, with physicians employed as "care-givers."

If we are to cultivate community, we must become wary of service technology, like bereavement counseling, which turns grief, a condition, into a commodity. We need to develop a healthy suspicion of the manager, who values hierarchy over common approaches.

And we would do well to remember the words of E. F. Schumacher. "The guidance we need," he wrote, "cannot be found in science or technology, the value of which utterly depends on the ends they serve; but it can still be found in the traditional wisdom of mankind."

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CHARLES McDOWELL

The Trouble with My Mail

Other Washington correspondents get better junk mail than I do. It hurts.

I have been in their offices and have seen their solicitations from the foreign affairs journals, their tear sheets of the latest studies by the Center for Strategic Concepts, their seminar transcripts from the Foundation for the 21st Century.

The best thing in my daily pile of mail might well be the soybean market report from the Department of Agriculture. Sometimes I get a subcommittee schedule from Sen. John Warner, R-Va. Once in a long while, I am given a brief thrill by a sample newsletter from Evans and Novak.

Recently I was drinking coffee with a colleague in his office when the mail was delivered. He took time out for a phone call--the secretary of state, as I remember--and I thumbed through the return addresses on the envelopes. My friend had heard from the Institute of Politics at Harvard, the Visiting Scholars Symposium of the Western Democracies, the White House, the Senate majority leader, NBC Public Affairs, Jack Kemp, Jesse Helms and the Journal of the Center for the American Dilemma.

"Very impressive mail," I said when my friend put down the phone.

"Just press releases," he said. "Surely we all get the same load of junk every day."

I let it pass. My load of junk is appallingly less classy than what many of my fellow Washington correspondents seem to take for granted. Mine runs to the provincial, the patronizing and the truly trivial.

The provincial stuff is tolerable. Most of us in Washington are attached to a province. If our congressman is scheduled to meet with a delegation of concerned veterinarians, we ought to be willing to glance at a press release about it.

Being patronized is harder to take. How come I never hear from the State Department except when three high school seniors from my state are scheduled to attend a briefing by the executive assistant to a deputy assistant secretary in connection with a 4-H Club foreign studies program? How come I never get a press release even from the Smithsonian Institution unless it is about the American Folklore Collection?

The truly trivial press releases are the ones that depress me ultimately. How did I get on these mailing lists? Maybe the less arrogant way to say it is, can't a man live down his past?

I get a flock of press releases every day that I am ashamed for my young office mates even to see. They think of me as a "veteran" correspondent, whatever else. It is hard for a veteran to maintain dignity when he spends an hour every morning lurking near the door of the front office to intercept the postman.

The problem is, I receive a relentless flood of press releases from People magazine, from Family Weekly, from Cosmopolitan and, well, from assorted publications that one sees at supermarket checkout counters.

With the fate of the American government imperiled by the budget deficit, with the fate of the world hanging on the arms-control talks, I am the outpost in the National Press Building to which flows all the latest intelligence about Edward Kennedy's horoscope, Linda Ronstadt's romance with George Lucas and Marlo Thomas' influence on Phil Donahue's attitude toward subteen dating practices.

If a serious political thinker walked in here right now and looked at the top of the pile of intelligence on my desk, he would discover that Dr. Joyce Brothers, the advice giver, is considering running for political office. The source is a press release from Family Weekly.

Another press release from the same source says Jimmy the Greek makes Mario Cuomo the 6-5 favorite for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988. Gary Hart is 500-1. For the Republicans, George Bush is 2-1 and Jack Kemp is 8-1.

Dr. Brothers, by the way, would be willing to go for "something low-level at first," her husband says. "She'd be happy to have a seat in the House of Representatives."

Please don't say I told you.

Richmond Times Dispatch

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KENNEDY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Louis Freedberg

Louis Freedberg is an anthropologist born and raised in South Africa, who recently spent several weeks travelling in resettlement areas.

Senator Edward Kennedy's recent odyssey to South Africa, marked by missteps, rough edges, cancelled meetings, seemed to match the current ugly mood of that country.

Press coverage focused on the negative aspects of the tour—primarily the black anti-Kennedy protests. Indeed, it would be easy to dismiss the event, as the South African government tried to do, as politically self-serving. But the visit did more than propel some of the worst aspects of apartheid into the international spotlight. It may also have changed political equations within the country.

Kennedy seized the opportunity to attack government officials and bureaucrats to their face, something few South Africans have been able to do without risking arbitrary arrests, interrogations by security police or bannings. His behavior was in sharp contrast to the quiet diplomacy of Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker whose "constructive engagement" approach has had no noticeable impact on reforming apartheid, and whose many visits to South Africa caused barely a ripple.

In Onverwacht, a desolate area some 300 miles south of Johannesberg intended for the "resettlement" of blacks, Kennedy embarrassed the local government representative who claimed that the infant mortality rate among blacks was the same as among whites. And in Crossroads, the squalid squatter settlement outside Cape Town, a government official was forced to concede—in front of television cameras—that the government might have to move blacks by force to an even more remote area if they did not move voluntarily.

All this helped shift the debate over South African government policy from "petty apartheid" to resettlement—under which three and a half million blacks have been forcibly moved from urban areas to so-called homelands over the past three decades. In essence, Kennedy forced white South Africans to at least openly acknowledge a basic government policy they had hitherto preferred to ignore.

For most whites, petty apartheid concerns take precedence. For example, while Kennedy was visiting the plastic shelters at nearby Crossroads, Cape Town whites—traditionally the most liberal in South Africa—were riled up by a city council decision to open up the exclusive Sea Point waterfront to all races. In a flood of angry letters to local newspapers, they complained bitterly about the influx of thousands of blacks into their formerly all-white public swimming spots. What irked them most were blacks who swum in their underwear instead of bathing suits.

Kennedy also served as a lightening rod for the various factions jockeying for position in South Africa. His visit dramatized the underlying unity among the white population on the race question—and how far blacks must go before they achieve a similar consensus.

Except for a small liberal minority, white South Africa almost universally condemned Kennedy's trip. Traditionally, English-speaking whites have been more opposed to government policies than Afrikaners. But for several years, the division between English- and Afrikaans-speaking whites has been dissipating. When whites voted for the new constitution last August, English-speaking voters defected in droves to the government camp. Kennedy's visit revealed how far that process has gone.

On the black side, the Kennedy visit inadvertently exposed the deep divisions within the black community, and helped define them. He provided a media platform for blacks who reject collaboration with liberal whites because they see South Africa's

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THE YEAR OF SOUTH AFRICA

A. M. Babu

A. M. Babu, a former minister of economic development of Tanzania, led several delegations to the UN and served on the board of directors of the World Bank. A teacher of African studies, he is now based in London.

1985 will be the "Year of South Africa." Changes in the region last year, hailed as victories by South Africa's ruling white minority, have so shaken the country's blacks that the situation might have passed beyond any peaceful remedy.

The 1984 changes were marked by the signing of two pacts between South Africa and its neighbors, the "front-line states" of Mozambique and Angola. In both, South Africa basically offered to stop harassment in exchange for the other parties' withdrawing support for groups fighting South Africa.

These two agreements stunned the rest of Africa, and revealed a certain weakening on the part of these once staunchly anti-South African countries.

True, both Mozambique and Angola have received serious beatings at the hands of South Africa—their border villages have been razed, a massive campaign of destabilization through economic sabotage has taken its toll, and bandits funded and supported by South Africa have terrorized the villages and created havoc. But however much other African states sympathize, they have found this humiliation hard to swallow.

Even more shocked, however, were the blacks living inside South Africa who had always believed that free Africa would sacrifice anything in order to attain the liberation of their kith and kin.

This shock has made South Africa's blacks resolve to liberate themselves. It has also made them aware that most of the front-line states do not consider the black struggle inside South Africa as one of self-determination, but rather as a fight against apartheid—a mere struggle for civil liberties within a sovereign state.

This is in line with the myth, entertained by many so-called moderate leaders, that South Africa is an independent country. The justification for this derives from the legal fraud of 1910, when the British established the Union of South Africa to be ruled exclusively by whites—in effect, a "union" of English- and Afrikaans-speaking whites. Since then, recognition by both the League of Nations and the United Nations has lent legitimacy to white rule, although over 80 percent of the people in the country oppose it.

But support for this fiction from some of the front-line states jarred blacks inside South Africa and doubtless helped lead to the civil explosions of mid-August, with the introduction of the new tri-racial constitution which excluded blacks and was seen as the last straw of humiliation.

The uprisings led to massive military and paramilitary aggression in the black townships, and shook the foundations of white rule in the country as hundreds of thousands of students—black, colored and Indian and of all ages—walked out of their classes.

Now, the townships are said to look like battlefields, with everything connected with white authority in flames.

The situation is so serious that the Botha government is reportedly making every effort to open negotiations with authentic black leaderships.

Many militant South Africans, however, see this as simply a clever move to frustrate a rising tide of black insurgency. They see it as a response to pressures to compromise from two directions—from the United States on South Africa, and from front-line states on liberation movements. The United States is also pressing the front-line states, already on their knees economically, through its enormous leverage of food and financial aid.

Such pressures might lead to shared solutions with

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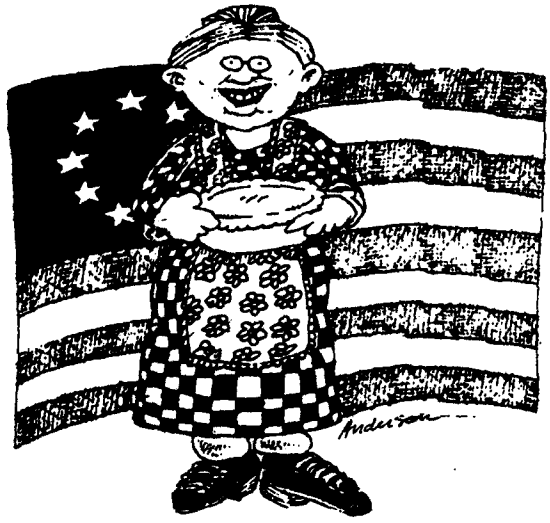

Apple Pie

If you're a woman who can't talk football you're out of business. At least that's the premise behind the $55 seminars run by a California woman. The seminars—called "How to Watch the Game—Football Literacy for Home and Office"—offer an opportunity to master a few dozen terms, like "offside," with the help of a sports psychologist and sports name Y.A. Tittle.

Seminar organizer Kate Waldman says the 5½ hour workshops will "not only teach you everything you need to know to watch the game, but—we hope—bring football into your life as an exciting, enriching experience that you can share with your colleagues and loved ones."

25 years ago, December 10, 1957

Buford Boone, publisher of The Tuscaloosa News, spoke to the Gadsden Exchange Club at the Hotel Reich. Warning his listeners about the ever-present threat of Communism on American shores, Boone said, "All they want and all they're after is the rest of the world, and that includes Tuscaloosa and Gadsden."

–Gadsden Times

A small college in Michigan has come up with a new fundraising idea: selling future tuition. Calvin College is selling a unit's worth of courses for $46. A hundred units equal a year's tuition. The school guarantees the rate against future increases, so you can buy now, learn later. Tuition credits can be transferred to other students or the campus scholarship fund; there are no cash refunds.

If you think divorces make today's families confusing, wait 'till the 21st century. Chicago attorney Lori Andrews says kids then may *start* life with as many as five parents: a sperm donor father, an embryo donor mother, a surrogate mother who gave birth to the child, and a mom and dad to raise it. Many psychologists feel a child has the right to know who *all* of these people are: like many adopted kids, they want to know what their biological heritage is. An international registry that matches children with their biological parents is already helping artificially inseminated offspring. But some biological parents are protecting their wealth from such revelations. A California doctor who provided sperm for 33 pregnancies in Washington, DC, has explicitly written all those children out of his will.

The United Nations wants to spend $73 million in Ethiopia. For an air-conditioned conference center where the world's bureaucrats can get together to *talk* about famine and other problems in developing countries. The US, Britain and Holland are trying to block construction of the grandiose facility. Says US ambassador Alan Keyes: "UN resources should not serve the narrow institutional interests of bureaucracy."

Notice how "state-of-the-art" has replaced "relevance" in people's vocabularies? One college professor in the heart of Silicon Valley says that's an example of how psycho-babble is giving way to techno-twaddle. Larry Engelman, journalism professor at San Jose State University, says he wants to scream every time he hears "downtime," "access" or

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"networking." Only nerds used to talk like that, he says. But now everyone wants to sound like they're into high technology. Engelman warns that the big words, instead of helping people communicate, do just the opposite. Says he: "I haven't heard a high-tech word yet that clarified anything."

What makes you like some foods and say "yuck!" to others? Not the taste, not the texture, it's the color of the package. Don't believe it? Well, sales of Barrelhead root beer spurted right through the roof after the cans were changed from blue to beige. Customers swore it tasted better. The same thing happened to Canada Dry Ginger Ale when the label was switched from red to green. To the average consumer, the color red spells cola, not ginger ale.

It's gotten to the point where advertisers have developed a set of design dos and don'ts. For instance, it's common wisdom on Madison Avenue that people won't buy whole milk unless it comes out of a red carton. Club soda should only be packaged in blue. And thanks to McDonald's, many consumers won't believe a place sells fast food unless there's a dab of red and yellow in its sign. Says one designer: "Color isn't the most important thing—it's the only thing."

A New Jersey design firm has built a plastic engine. The four-cylinder, two-liter motor weighs less than half what a metal one does. Its designers say it gets better fuel mileage and reduces noise and vibration. The plastic engine was shown at an engineering show in San Francisco last month, and it'll get a trial run in a Lola G-T on next summer's racing circuit.

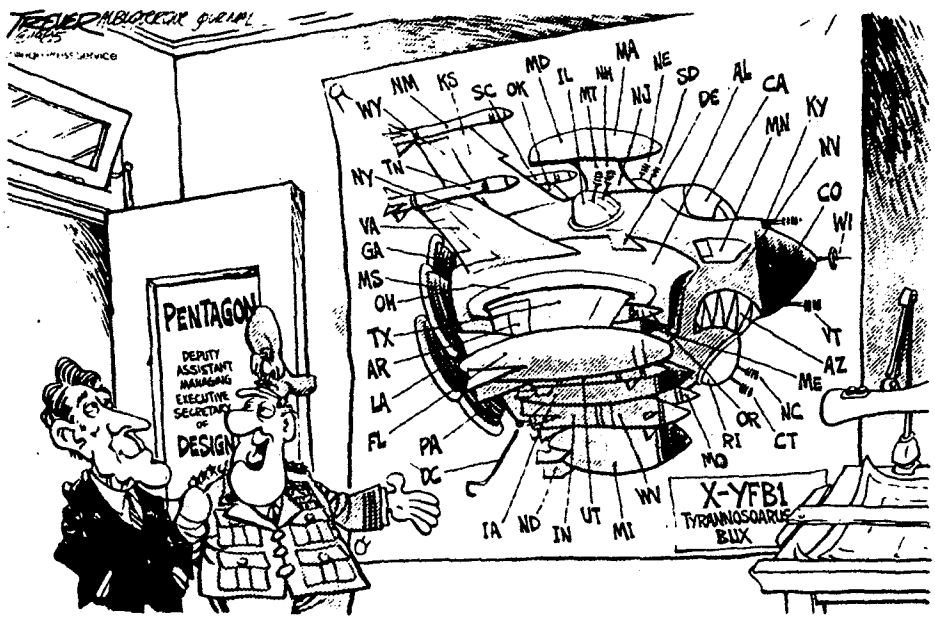
Not everyone in California's booming Silicon Valley is up-and-coming. There are also many who are down-and-out. Says the head of the San Jose Salvation Army: "We're seeing more homeless here than at any time in our hundred-year history."

The anti-trust division of the Justice Department may soon allow movie producers to own the theaters that show their films. That practice was outlawed almost 40 years ago to protect local cinema owners from the power of Hollywood's big studios. If the old rule is repealed, look for tickets on big first-run films to go up to $7.50 says the *Wall Street Journal.*

The "dumb jock" image just isn't accurate. Freshmen athletes at schools with major sports programs do as well academically as freshmen who don't participate in athletics, a new study claims.

The study of over 4000 freshmen at 57 different colleges nationwide shows students achieved a grade point average of 2.5 regardless of whether they took part in their schools' athletic programs, reports Douglas Conner, executive director of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, which sponsored the study.

"Each athlete was matched with a non-athlete who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had comparable academic preparation for entering college," Conner says, allowing the researchers to better compare the effects of athletic involvement on freshman academic performance.

A new study at the US Medical Center in Augusta, Georgia, has found computers can be better than doctors in finding out what ails you. One program correctly diagnosed 92 out of a hundred appendicitis cases, compared to only 82 out of a hundred for a sample group of human doctors. The MDs also recommended unnecessary surgery for 15 of the patients . . . more than twice as many as the computer did.

> Others look to God. In Gadsden, a lay preacher and former chicken cleaner named Steve Irvine predicts the local unemployment rate of 23.7% portends imminent apocalypse. "If that's not God," Mr. Irvine says, "then I'm a billygoat." *Wall Street Journal*

A new survey found two out of three people think TV programs just aren't as interesting as they used to be. Three out of four say there are more important things they'd rather do. The tube has even slipped from its formerly undisputed position as the number-one household appliance. Today, it's running in a dead heat with the refrigerator.

A Christian products company in Sarasota, Florida, says it has sold 11,000 dolls that come complete with six phrases recorded on a so-called "salvation disc." The dolls, named Joy, will remind you to "Praise the Lord" for $39.95 each.

A Houston firm, meanwhile, has come out with a line of stuffed creatures named Sanctified Skunk, Covenant Cat and Hallelujah Cockatoo.

Explains one Dallas retailer: "the people are wanting their kids to play with things that keep their minds on the lord."

Half the students at the Harvard Divinity School are now women. That's four times as many as in 1970. Says the dean: "Women have an elevating effect on the profession."

A Kansas State University chemist, Clifton Meloan, says a few cucumber slices strategically placed around your kitchen will keep cockroaches at bay. It seems the vegetable contains chemicals that roaches just can't stand.

In Yugoslavia, a couple of priests are in the slammer for inciting miracles. The crime: aiding and abetting daily appearances by the Virgin Mary at a local shrine. The vision first appeared to some local teenagers in 1981, and despite the jailings, the Madonna has reportedly kept up her schedule.

The early line on the next Congress: Baptists are up, Lutherans are down, and Jews are holding steady. A new survey of who believes what found there are still more Catholics in the House and Senate than anyone else. 142—a gain of one. Methodists place second with 76 members, up three. And moving up fast are the Episcopalians, with 67, a gain of six. Presbyterians and Baptists round out the top five. There are 38 Jews, 12 Mormons, and nine Unitarians. But whatever their differences, most members of Congress have one thing in common: they belong to *something*. Only three admit to having no religious affiliation at all. And many try to cover all the bases by belonging to more than one denomination.

Researchers have discovered what makes pizza burn the roof of your mouth. And they've also come up with a name for it: "pizza palate." The cause: all that mozzarella cheese. It stays hot a lot longer than the crust, so you get fooled into thinking the slice in your hand is cooler than it really is.

Three New York City high schools now use attendance-taking computers. Students insert specially coded plastic ID cards in the machines at the beginning of the school day. The computers are also programmed to confiscate a card if it's been reported stolen or the student has been suspended or is wanted in the principal's office.

> **For those senators and congressmen who do not have the literary background to understand the tenets of our United States Constitution, I beg that they will at least notice that it states: "Congress will enact no law regarding religion."**
>
> **In our country there are religious sects who lift rattlesnakes in their hands. They will have equal rights to walk into a schoolroom with their rattlesnakes and pray. This is how they pray. This is their right.**
>
> **Our United States congress has no authority to grant other religions the right to pray in the classroom but deny the Rattlesnake Sect the right to turn loose rattlesnakes in the classroom.**
>
> **Loree Shaw Cline**
> **1336A Cancler Ave.**
>
> *–Gadsden Times*

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From the Sun of England: The Army top brass have ordered privates to ... wait for it ... stop calling officers by their first names on the soccer pitch. The sporting squaddies were told that familiarity on the field is bad for discipline. Now instead of shouting: Over here, Jim" strikers will have to say, "Pass the ball this way please, Lieutenant Arbuthnot." And "Man on Smithy" will become: "There's chap about to tackle you, Major Blenkinsop-Smyth."

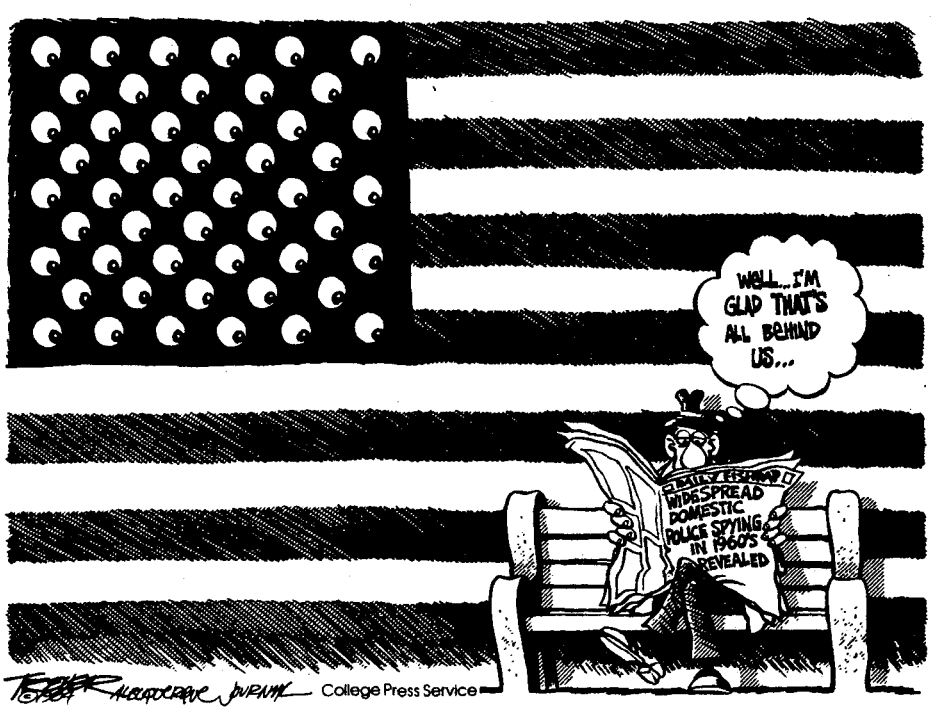
Officials at a San Francisco parochial school are telling the story of the six year old there who objected to playing the innkeeper in the Christmas pageant because he didn't want to tell Mary and Joseph there was no room for them. He finally agreed to go on, but when his big moment came, he said, "There's no room at the inn — but what the heck, come on in anyway and have a drink."

Further news on national entropy front. The US now has to import its national symbol, the bald eagle, from Canada to replace our own endangered supply. Some 50 eagles have been moved south of the border to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

A California court has ruled that a lesbian who had a child by artificial insemination must give visiting rights to the sperm donor.

From the Washington Post: The Federal Trade Commission is considering a change in its rules to permit supermarkets and other food retailers to attract shoppers by advertising items that they don't have on their shelves. The FTC said that allowing supermarkets to run ads about goods that aren't available could save consumers money."

Presidents always talk about cutting federal expenditures, but which ones actually did it. According to a study by US News & World Report, not many. Certainly not Ronald Reagan, who in his biggest spending year averaged $2.6 billion a day — nearly two-thirds more than Jimmy Carter at his most expensive. The last president to actually spend less than his predecessor was Harry Truman but that was because he didn't have to pay for for World War II. Before that was Calvin Coolidge and before that Grover Cleveland in his second term.



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CHUCK STONE

Innocents in Jail

The Kafkaesque nightmare that shattered the life of Charles Daniels of Queens, N.Y., seven years ago is frequently replicated.

The arrest, conviction and sentencing of an innocent man.

Either through police abuse, prosecutorial misconduct or judicial ineptitude—the criminal justice system's *triad of injustice*—an innocent man is wrongfully imprisoned.

Recently, in New York City, an out-of-court settlement awarded Daniels $600,000 for wrongful imprisonment.

"Going through what I did is almost as bad as being executed for a crime you didn't commit," Daniels told New York Times reporter Selwyn Rabb.

"Because the other prisoners thought I had raped a child, I could be killed at any moment while I was in prison."

After Daniels was arrested seven years ago, he accused Detective Michael Miele, the Queens sex squad supervisor, of threatening and abusing him to extract a confession.

Miele denied Daniel's charges.

But the Legal Aid Society, which took over investigating the case, found that detectives apparently had withheld evidence from defense and prosecution lawyers at the 1979 trial.

Subsequent evidence revealed that the 10-year-old boy, the only witness against Daniels, was emotionally disturbed and under psychiatric care.

After a state appellate court unanimously reversed the guilty verdict and ordered a new trial, the Queens district attorney's office agreed to dismiss the charges.

Civil rights legal experts said the $600,000 settlement was believed to be one of the largest granted by the city for a charge that the police suppressed evidence in a criminal investigation.

But what about a $1-million settlement for wrongful imprisonment for *24 years?*

Two years ago on May 30, a New York Court of Claims judge awarded 66-year-old Isadore Zimmerman $1 million for being imprisoned for a murder he had not committed.

The record settlement tied the amount awarded in 1980 to a California man who was wrongfully imprisoned for two years on a false murder charge.

An accident of history almost prevented Zimmerman's settlement.

Sentenced to die in the electric chair for the murder, Zimmerman had his sentence commuted to life by Gov. Herbert Lehman only two hours before Zimmerman's scheduled execution.

Zimmerman spent his prison time fighting to prove his innocence. In 1962, he was finally released when he proved that the prosecutor knowingly used perjured testimony.

The frequently do. Prosecutorial misconduct is color-blind.

In the ultimate paradox, Zimmerman died a bitter man before he was able to take advantage of the settlement.

"All along I fought for my day in court," he had lamented, "and when I got it, it wasn't what I thought it would be." Zimmerman had sought $10 million.

Philadelphian Edward Ryder who has been imprisoned since 1973 for a murder he didn't commit has been trying desperately to match the successes of Daniels and Zimmerman.

In post-conviction hearings and appeals, Ryder has offered a stunning array of evidence to prove he did not murder Samuel Molten, a Holmesburg inmate, in 1973:

- A recantation by the district attorney's chief witness, Jeffrey Hunter, to this reporter on a 1975 television show and a statement to Daily News reporter Tyree Johnson.
- A recantation by one of Molten's four convicted murderers, Kenneth Covil, that Ryder wasn't involved.
- A deathbed confession by Michael Grant, also convicted of Molten's murder, that Ryder wasn't involved. Grant, who is dying of cancer was sent home from prison last year because of the severity of his illness.
- An ominous disparity in the time length of Detec-

(Please turn to page 43)

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GREENS IN COSTA RICA

Laura Brooks

Laura Brooks writes for The Tico Times, Costa Rica's English-language weekly.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Tiny Costa Rica, much admired in the Americas for its stable, neutral democracy, can soon boast a new political milestone—the first "green" party in Latin America.

Disgruntled over what they view as a "lack of concern" for environmental issues by the nation's two major political parties, a small group of Costa Ricans has rallied under a sky-blue and green banner and begun planning strategy for next year's elections.

"We believe we're going to give them a surprise," says Ecology Party founder and conservationist Alexander Bonilla. "The political campaign in 1986 is going to be something different, and that something different is the green party."

Bonilla, 33, who once described himself as an "environmental guerrilla," says many Latin Americans have flirted with establishing an ecology party, but have not gone further. He says he was shaken out of his inertia by a recent trip to Belgium, where a talk with leaders of the European green movement convinced him that his ecological vision was possible.

"They told me their experiences, triumphs and errors," he explains. "How they came to occupy important posts in the European Parliament and how they began their struggle.

"These types of ideas and experiences—well, we'll try to adapt them to the Costa Rican reality, because we can never try to be the same as a green party in an industrialized nation."

Actually, the "Costa Rican reality" in many ways makes it an ideal launching pad for such a political experiment. Conservationists credit the relatively high level of education with giving Costa Ricans a respect and concern for the environment unparalleled in the region. An estimated 20 percent of this nation's lands are protected under an extensive parks and forests system, and there is an abundance of legislation concerning natural resources and the environment.

As one local ecologist puts it, all this makes Costa Rica "a model in Latin America. There's no other country which comes close to it."

Yet, as environmentalists are quick to point out, Costa Rica, like many developing nations, has responded sluggishly to some ecological problems because of fragmented policy, poor law enforcement and lack of economic resources.

Ecologists are particularly concerned about the rapid conversion of forests to pastures in the drive to increase agricultural exports like beef. Another sore spot is the indiscriminate use of pesticides which continue to contaminate resources and threaten human health.

"We still have time to protect and save our natural resources, and one way to do it is by means of the political system—because decisions in the environmental field are political," says Bonilla, who adds that the new party's goal is to elect at least one congressman.

A seven-member Scientific Council of ecologists advises the party directly, according to Bonilla. Members meet regularly and have elected a national executive committee and issued a position paper.

The group's aims reflect the tendency of other green parties to interpret issues such as housing, health care and education from an environmental perspective and to confront them at the community level.

So their position paper calls for the promotion of environmental education and ecologically responsible development, banning advertisements for cigarettes, liquor and highly toxic pesticides, and improving air and water quality.

But the party also stresses commitment to positions which are less obviously ecological—a more

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just distribution of wealth, a fair retirement age, equality among the sexes in the workplace, and opposition to the arms race.

Bonilla says his fledgling party hopes to propose alternate solutions at the municipal and congressional level, to give conservationists "a party that's going to be exclusively dedicated to defending natural resources." He accuses the traditional parties of lack of interest in ecology and of "plundering" Costa Rica through "disinformation" on the environment, and ignorance of ecological interrelationships.

Reaction to the new party has been decidedly mixed. Bonilla acknowledges that some political leaders have already labeled the green party as communist for its maverick views. But he says the charge is unfounded.

"We want to maintain a line that is independent and ecological, but always defending Costa Rica's democratic tradition. We are against any ideology that conspires against the democratic system or is linked with extremist elements."

One interesting criticism has come from Oscar Aguilar, congressional leader of the Unity Party, who praises Bonilla's goals as "noble," but predicts the party will not survive because of its name.

"The Ecology Party's principal enemy is its name—which has a more academic than political connotation," he says. "I think the majority of Costa Ricans don't understand what ecology means, and therefore I don't think the party will be politically viable."

But Bonilla thinks the only pitfall his party faces is funding. Until the group receives strong voter support in an election, it is not eligible for government funding, so it must now rely on donations. Still, he is optimistic.

"I believe there is an atmosphere," says Bonilla. "The people are prepared to try to propose a change inside the traditional parties which is above all a campaign of environmental education. And if the experience in Costa Rica is positive, and we defend the principles for which we founded the party, I think the action could be repeated in other Latin American countries."

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The latest Census Bureau figures reveal that the South has experienced a record increase in poverty over the last four years. At the same time, construction, population and incomes are on the rise throughout much of Dixie. The increase in poverty is being blamed on low wages in many industries and tough restrictions on government assistance for the jobless in southern states.

●

Do your kids think Sunday School is a drag? Do you want them to study their Bible and love it too? Don't worry: within a few years you'll be able to pack them off to "Bible Land" in Israel. The biblical theme park will be a "religious Disneyland," featuring recreations of Noah's Ark, the wisdom of Solomon, and the battle between David and Goliath. The park will also serve as a backdrop for films when it's finished, which promoters say should be within five years.

●

You hear a lot these days about "old-fashioned family values," but anthropologist Paul Bohannan says it's a lot of hooey. He looked at the history of the family over the last three hundred years and says families in the "good old days" weren't any closer or better run than today's. Bohannan thinks much of the rising divorce rate is due to longer life spans. In the 1600's, either the husband or the wife would probably die within 20 years of getting married. A young couple today either gets along for 50 years or gets divorced.

●

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REPORT

BALANCED BUDGET: Marion Barry gets four big ones for balancing the budget last year.

INTERSTATE BANKING: Marion Barry loses a point for his proposal that would permit interstate banking. This measure would increase suburban influence over the city as well as contributing to the growing national monopolization of banking.

CITY DESK

come forward and proclaimed their drug addiction — more, in fact, than we do the celebrities who either aren't so afflicted or, if they are, have the discretion to straighten themselves out without "sharing the experience" with the rest of the world. "

It's a fair observation, but not really fair to Vance who, after all, has functioned as good deal more than an entertainer. Vance is rare among local media figures in that he has been a truly positive influence on the city. If you don't believe it, go to some other town not fortunate enough to have someone as sensitive and perceptive in Vance's position and you'll see the difference. On balance, the local media offers poor values, poor priorities and poor observations. Vance has been a happy exception. While the entire staff of the Washingtonian, for example, could check into Ms. Ford's drugless emporium without the zeitgeist of the city being any the worse for it, Vance is a different matter.

It is true, as Crawford points out, that we treat the sucker on 14th Street differently. But the answer lies not in treating Vance like a 14th Street scumbucket but in spreading some of our sympathy for Jim to 14th Street as well.

Rent Control Hearing: The city council will hold a hearing on the extension of rent control on Friday Mar 1 and Saturday Mar 2 at the council chambers beginning at 10 am. The record will remain open for written testimony until Mar 12.

C&P Rate Hike Hearings: The Public Service Commission will be holding public hearings on a proposed hike in revenues for C&P of 25%. The hearings will be on March 2, April 9 and June 18. Written comments can be sent to the Office of the Commission Secretary, 451 Indiana Ave NW (#220), DC 20001.

Friends of the Homeless Campaign: The Coalition for the Homeless and the DC Office of Emergency Shelter have started a fund drive to create an emergency and utility fund from which area shelters and services for the homeless can draw to defray costs. A goal of $150,000 has been set. Those interested in hosting fundraisers or giving donations can call Eric Easter at 328-1184

Tall Ships Coming: Three tall ships will visit Washington on April 19. The Danmark and two schooners will be moored in Washington Channel until April 25. On June 8-9, the Coast Guard training vessel Eagle will visit Washington.

Gross National Parade: If you haven't caught one of these satirical parades, save April 21 for the 1985 version. Wacky floats and entrants and lots of fun in downtown DC.

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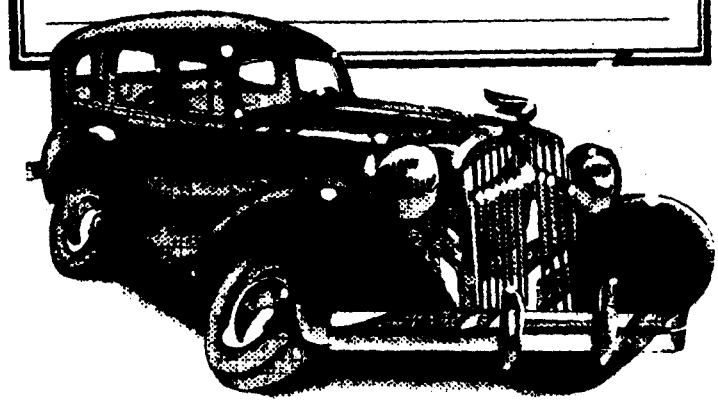

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The Town That Hates Children: Between the school year that began in 1978 and the one that began in 1983, DC lost 41,000 public and private school children—a 28% drop. Here is further evidence of the success of city policies designed to make this town less hospitable to families (which are more expense and trouble to a city government than childless Yuppies). This astounding change in demographics has occurred virtually unnoticed.

Yes, you say, but didn't the city's overall population drop during the same period. Right, but guess by how much: 42,000.

Small wonder that services like recreation and libraries are getting such short shrift these days.

Almost one in three school buses in the District had an accident in 1983. That's considerably above the national average. Fortunately, DC doesn't have many school buses.

That scaffolding around the statue at Dupont Circle is to help Constantine Seferlis complete his partial restoration of the work. Seferlis is taking a break from 18 years of working on the National Cathedral to do the job.

KENNEDY

problems in class rather than race terms. This faction on the black left emerged out the the "black consciousness" movement begun by Steve Biko, who died in police detention seven years ago.

Their challenge to Kennedy had nothing to do with Kennedy's race. Rather, they saw him—and other foreign critics like Jesse Jackson—as part of the American foreign policy machine that has helped prop up the apartheid regime for decades. Underneath the political logic is a deeply-held view that South Africa's oppressed cannot rely on outsiders—particularly Americans—to precipitate change.

Although this faction was able to disrupt Kennedy's schedule, if anything the incidents pointed to its weakness rather than its strength. A hundred or so demonstrators in Soweto forced the cancellation of what was billed as Kennedy's major public appearance at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto. Yet they clearly did not have the sympathy of the thousands of blacks who showed up to hear Kennedy speak on the last day of his tour.

These incidents helped consolidate the growing black support of Kennedy's hosts, Bishop Tutu and Dr. Alan Boesak, the so-called "coloured" president of the World Association of Reformed Churches.

With the African National Congress, the traditional resistance group, in disarray and a new leadership emerging, Kennedy's trip could not have come at a more appropriate time. Without such a leadership, the prospects are much greater that a civil war will develop in South Africa, pitting not only white against black but black against black.

Above all, Kennedy's visit provided the strongest argument for why foreign critics should visit South Africa rather than boycott it. His voice against apartheid will be all the stronger for having seen the resettlement camps, for having faced down South African officials. Others should do the same.

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SOUTH AFRICA

some cosmetic civil rights guarantees, but without endangering white domination.

However, many observers believe it is too late for any external pressure.

There is no doubt that the situation is rapidly deteriorating into bloody racial carnage, especially with the indiscriminate use of military forces on unarmed civilians.

It will be a particularly unpleasant struggle because the conditions needed for a quick revolutionary victory are not fully present in South Africa today. For one thing the white ruling minority, although they may differ somewhat over minor issues like apartheid, is solidly united on one primary issue—political power must remain in the hands of the whites under any circumstances.

This stubbornness, this fear of black political power, will be the real cause of the terrible bloodshed which we see coming closer every day. That is why South Africa will, more than at any time in the past, dominate world headlines this year.

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STONE

tive Bernard Carr's interrogation of Covil (four hours) and the court reading of Carr's notes (15 minutes). Yet Carr claimed he had taken down everything Covil said.

I have now received another piece of evidence reaffirming Ryder's innocence.

"I was there on the block when this [the murder] took place," Robert R. Waddy wrote me from Dallas state prison.

"I no [sic] that Mr. Ryder was not one of the people who came out of Molten cell. I expressed to Ed. Ryder lawyer that I would never reveal who did kill Mr. Molten, but I would tell the truth that Ed Ryder was not there at all."

But under the prosecutor's theory of justice, there are no innocent men in prison.

This spirit thrives in America. Ask Charles Daniels, Isadore Zimmerman, and Edward Ryder.

Philadelphia Daily News

FREE PARKING

War Resisters' League Training Program for Organizers, August 12-22, 1985. A program to train organizers in the nonviolent movement. Political philosophy, current issues and techniques of organizing are explored through discussions with experienced resource people and personal sharing. Programs on the East coast and West coast. Maximum participants 20. To receive an application and brochure, contact WRL, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10012 (212/228-0450). Application deadline July 5, 1985.

HOTLINES: A number of peace organizations run tape-recorded hotlines. The Council for a Livable World has a nuclear arms control hotline at 202-543-0006. There is a Save Outer Space Alert at 202-547-3336. The number for the Central America Legislative Alert is 202-483-3391. And the Witness for Peace Hotline is 202:332:9230.

HANDGUN FACTS

- In 1980, handguns murdered: 77 in Japan, 8 in Great Britain, 18 in Sweden, 24 in Switzerland, 8 in Canada, 23 in Israel, 4 in Australia, and 11,522 in the United States. All of these countries, except the U.S., have tough handgun control laws.
- From 1972 to 1982, 66% of law enforcement officers killed were slain with handguns.
- 57% of 1983 murders were perpetrated by relatives or persons acquainted with their victims. 19% of these killings were within family relationships, one half of which involved spouse killing spouse.
- 44% of 1983 murders were the result of arguments while 18% occurred as a result of felonious activity such as rape, robbery, etc. 3% were suspected to be the result of felonious activity.
- One child a day under 15 dies in a handgun accident.
- An estimated $500 million in medical costs is spent annually treating shooting victims.
- During the peak seven years of the Vietnam War, more than 40,000 American soldiers were killed in action. During that same period, more than 50,000 American civilians were murdered with handguns in the United States.
- In 1982, over 2.6 million handguns were produced in the U.S.
- A new handgun is produced every 13 seconds. Every 2½ minutes, a handgun injures someone.
- There are an estimated 60 million handguns in circulation in America.
- At the current rate of production, the American handgun population will be 100 million by the year 2000.
- Handguns comprise 30% of firearms in private hands but account for 90% of firearms misuse.
- Over 60% of firearm accidental deaths involve handguns, resulting in approximately 1,200 deaths annually. —National Handgun Control

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OUR BOOKSHELF

SELF-RELIANT CITIES: An important book by David Morris, director of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance. A look at how energy has transformed the American city, from self-sufficient frontier villages based on human and animal power, to industrial towns built by hydro and steam, to our present far-flung and energy-dependent metropolises, products of automobiles and the cheap transmission of electricity. Morris explains how soaring energy costs have forced cities to redefine themselves as nations, linking production and consumption more closely to retain capital in the local community. Self-Reliant Cities describes dozens of cities that are already using their municipal authority to finance and regulate decentralized, renewable energy systems. $8.95

THE PORTABLE TOLSTOY: Includes "The Kreutzer Sonata," passages from his childhood, youth and military life, Episodes from "The Cossaks," long and short stories, the play "The Power of Darkness," philosophic, religious, social and critical writings, chronology, bilbliography. $6.95

THE PORTABLE FAULKNER: Stories and episodes from novels including "The Bear," "Spotted Horses," and "Old Man," plus the Nobel Prize Address. $6.95

THE BIG SLEEP: Raymond Chandler's famous story about detective Philip Marlowe, who finds himself hired by an eccentric, paralyzed California millionaire in a case of blackmail, but gets involved in something even more ugly. $2.95

Flotsam & Jetsam

A BOOK LENGTH collection of essays by editor Sam Smith culled from 15 years of the DC Gazette (and a few other places). Topics cover a wide field including, trains, England, music, home computers, football, the humanities, pumping iron, Benjamin Franklin, corruption, ghostwriters, on turn-forty, Martin Luther King and words and meaning. If you have enjoyed the Gazette, we believe you will find this collection appealling, not to mention your friends who may never have become acquainted but might be interested. Only $2.00.

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DC BOOKSHELF

JOHN WIEBENSON'S MAP OF WASHINGTON: Done in Wieb's wry and pointed style, this map was drawn for the Bicentennial and is now a collector's item. Available for 40% off at $1.50.

WASHINGTON: Constance Green's Pulitzer Prize winning comprehensive history of Washington is now available in paperback for $12.50. The basic book of DC history.

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR WASHINGTON STUDIES AND DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR LOCAL COLLECTIONS: This is a revised and enlarged edition of an outstanding bibliography of Washington materials that has been out of print for several years. It has been compiled and annotated by Perry G. Fisher of the Columbia Historical Society and Linda J. Lear of George Washington University. There are nearly 350 entries in the new edition, as well as updated descriptions of the major local collections of Washingtoniana. $6.

GLIMPSES OF GEORGETOWN: PAST AND PRESENT: Georgetown historian and photographer Mary Mitchell takes the reader on a tour of Georgetown. The camera's eye is selective and roving, looking at rooflines as well as patios. Backed by a torugh knowledge of local history, the author produces a vivid picture of how Georgetown's charm developed. ~~$12.50.~~ $9.95

GEORGETOWN DAY SCHOOL'S READER'S GUIDE FOR PARENTS AND STUDENTS: Developed for GDS, this is a marvellous guide to good books from pre-school through eighth grade. Most of the books listed are available in paperback although some are out of print and available only at libraries. Every parent with young children can use this valuable guide. $2.50

MR LINCOLN'S CITY: AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE CIVIL WAR SITES OF WASHINGTON. Hidden among the massive government buildings and quiet lawns of modern Washington lie innumerable reminders of the way it was in 1861-1865 during the years of the Civil War. This engrossing guide will lead you to the sites which still exist and bring vividly into your imagination those now gone from the scene. The major downtown tour, designed to be taken on foot or by car, presents 63 sites, each accompanied by wartime photographs or drawings, many heretofore unpublished. Two tours go beyond the city. Author Richard Lee has supplied 15 maps as outstanding as the pictures. $12.95

PUBLIC STREET ILLUMINATION IN WASHINGTON DC: An illustrated history. Any Washington buff will enjoy this book that tells the fascinating story of these mundane objects. $3.50

OLD WASHINGTON DC IN EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS: 1846-1932. This is a truly fine collection of over 200 prints that provide an enduring record of this city. $7.95

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